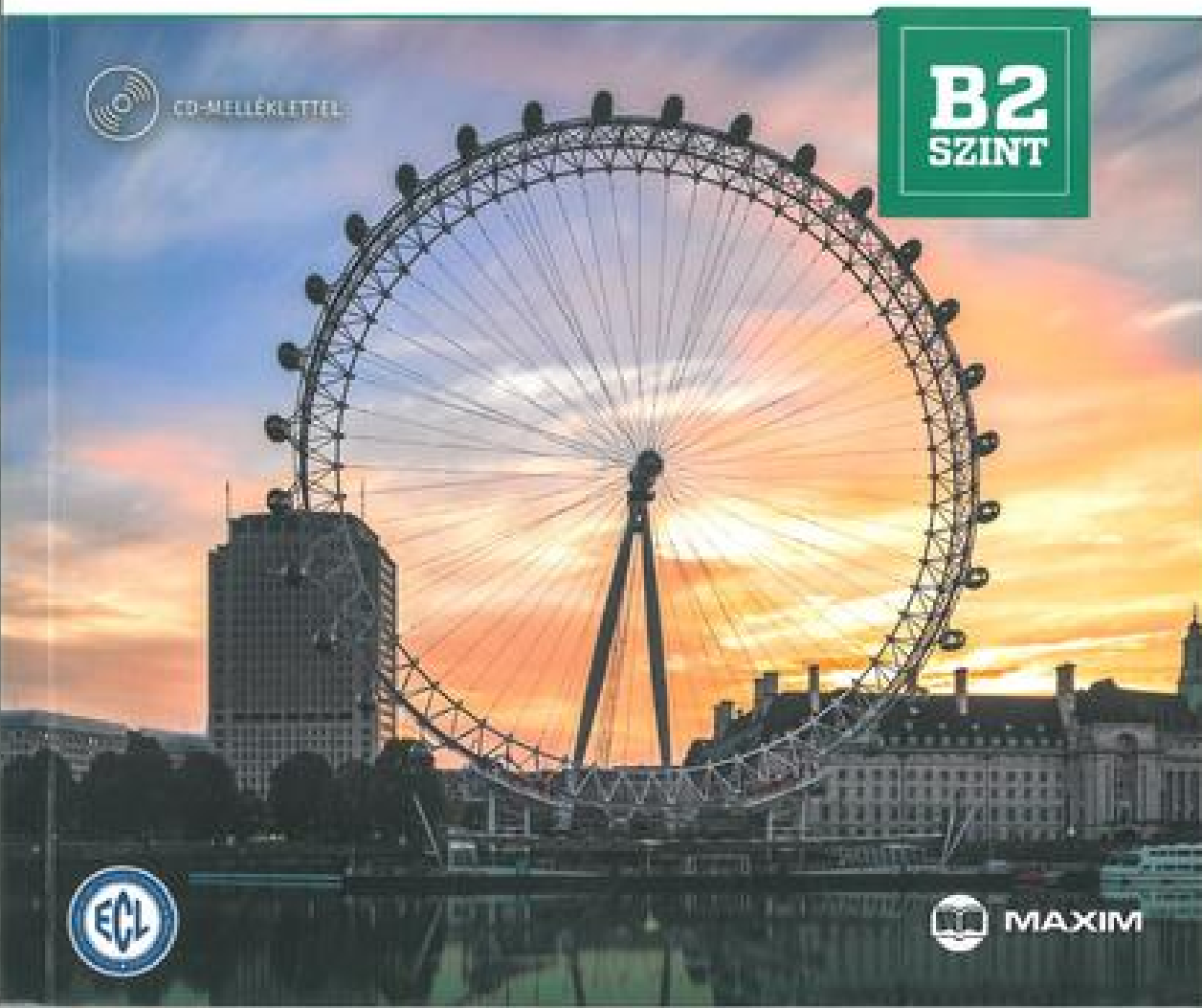
BAJNÓCZI BEATRIX – HAAVISTO KIRSI

ECL
PRÓBANYELVVIZSGA

ANGOL NYELVBŐL

8 KÖZÉPFOKÚ FELADATSOR



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A KÖNYVET ÍRTA:
BAJNÓCZI BEATRIX – HAAVISTO KIRSI

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A kiadvány az ECL Nyelvvizsgaközpont engedélyével készült.

Első kiadás

Kiadói kód: MX-1234
Tömeg: 280 g
Terjedelem: 160 oldal (14,30 ív)

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Minden jog fenntartva, beleértve a sokszorosítást, a mű bővített, illetve rövidített változata kiadásának jogát is. A kiadó írásbeli engedélye nélkül sem a teljes mű, sem annak része semmilyen formában – akár elektronikusan vagy mechanikusan, beleértve a fénymásolást és bármilyen adattárolást – nem sokszorosítható.

ISBN 978 963 499 056 7

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Előszó

A Pécsi Tudományegyetemen működő ECL (European Consortium for the Certificate of Attainment in Modern Languages) Vizsgaközpont több mint két évtizede foglalkozik tesztfejlesztéssel és államilag elismert vizsgák lebonyolításával. A nyelvvizsgák szakmai gondozását egy-egy neves európai egyetem, illetve nyelviskola vállalta, és végzi az általa képviselt nyelvből a vizsgatesztek összeállítását és a vizsgadolgozatok értékelését. A standardizálás során kidolgozott egységes elvek alapján angolból, németből, olaszból, franciából, spanyolból, magyarból, szlovákból, lengyelből, románból, bolgárból, csehből, oroszból, horvátból, szerbből és héberből tehető ECL nyelvvizsga. A vizsgarendszert és a vizsganyelvek közül az angolt, a németet és a magyart a NYAK akkreditálta, az összes többi ECL vizsganyelvből egyszerűsített, kiegészítő vizsga nélküli honosítással szerezhető meg az akkreditált bizonyítvány.

A vizsgafeladatok tartalmát és formáját a szakértők alapos vizsgálatok és speciális célcsoportokon történő kipróbálás után határozták meg. Az ECL nyelvvizsga azt méri, hogy a jelölt képes-e a különféle élethelyzetekben, a hivatással/foglalkozással összefüggő, illetve személyes/magánéleti szituációkban, szóban és írásban kommunikálni.

Jelen kötet célja, hogy bemutassa az angol nyelvű középfokú (B2 szintű) vizsgát nyolc teljes feladatsor segítségével, és ezáltal gyakorlási lehetőséget biztosítson a vizsgára készülőknek. A kiadványt haszonnal forgathatják a vizsgákra felkészítő tanárok és azok is, akik szeretnék felfrissíteni nyelvtudásukat és bővíteni szókincsüket. A feladatsorok tetszés szerinti sorrendben dolgozhatók fel, hiszen nem épülnek egymásra. A kötetben a teljes írásbeli (olvasáskészség és íráskészség) és a teljes szóbeli (beszédkészség és beszédértés) részvizsga feladatai megtalálhatóak. A CD-melléklet tartalmazza a hallott szöveg értését mérő feladatok hanganyagát anyanyelvi beszélők tolmácsolásában.

A szerzők az ECL Nyelvvizsgarendszer tapasztalt vizsgáztatói.

Reméljük, hogy kiadványunk sikeresen szolgálja a nyelvtanulást és a vizsgára való felkészülést.

A Szerzők és a Kiadó

Köszönetnyilvánítás

A szerzők szeretnék megköszönni a budapesti Xántus János Középiskola 9.E, 11.C és 11. F osztályos diákjainak együttműködését a feladatok kipróbálásában és a mintafogalmazások megírásában. A közreműködők: Bács Blanka, Boros Palóma, Bui Xuan Bao, Császár Zétény, Deák Liliána, Gáspár Péter, Horváth Veronika, Koleszár Petra, Kovács Adria, Kovács Lili, Kovács Martin Kristóf, Kovács Martin Noel, Nemenyi Adrienn, Németh Kata, Pinti Panka, Pogány Attila, Prosser Natália, Rapaport Milán, Balogh Levente, Bencsik Sarolta, Giebiszer Virág, Horváth Erik, Müller Angelika, Németh Laura, Pankotai Virág, Paulheim Bernadett, Samu Barbara, Surján Renáta, Tar Vanessza, Tomasovszky Laura, Török Kiara, Fazekas Réka, Hanzély Laura, Horváth Olivér, Jamriska Réka, Kotormán Hedvig, Manninger Miksa, Nagy Fanni, Paizs Beáta, Pátrovics Nóra, Polgár Zsófia, Taskó Orsolya.

Az ECL vizsgarendszer rövid bemutatása

ÍRÁSBELI VIZSGA B2 szinten

1. Olvasáskészség

A vizsgázónak két (különféle típusú) szövegértési feladat helyes megoldásával kell igazolnia, hogy szótár nélkül képes a vizsgaszint követelményeinek megfelelő nehézségű általános szöveg tartalmát megérteni. A szövegek terjedelme összesen kb 800-1000 szó. A feladatok megoldására rendelkezésre álló idő 45 perc.

2. Íráskészség

A vizsgázónak két (kb. 150 szavas) fogalmazást kell irányítási szempontok szerint írnia. A fogalmazások megírásához nyomtatott szótár használható, a rendelkezésre álló idő összesen 60 perc. Az értékelés szempontjai, ill. az elérhető pontszámok:

Nyelvhelyesség (alak- és mondattan)	0–5 pont
Írásbeliség (szövegtagolás és helyesírás)	0–5 pont
Szókincs (terjedelme és változatossága)	0–5 pont
Stílus (a fogalmazás műfajához és témájához igazodó nyelvhasználat)	0–5 pont
Kommunikatív hatékonyság (a helyzetnek megfelelő feladatmegoldás)	0–5 pont

SZÓBELI VIZSGA

1. Beszédkészség (kb. 20 perc)

A jelöltek kettesével (páratlan számú vizsgázó esetén hármasával) vizsgáznak. Az irányított beszélgetés és a hozzá társított önálló témakifejtés feladatának számát a vizsgázók egyike húzza.

- Bemutatkozás
- Irányított beszélgetés
  - A vizsgázó által húzott számhoz tartozó téma alapján a vizsgáztató kezdeményezi a beszélgetést, és a vizsgázókhoz intézett kérdésekkel segíti a két vizsgázó közötti beszélgetést.
  - A vizsgarész célja, hogy a két vizsgázó között beszélgetés alakuljon ki az adott témáról. Fontos, hogy a vizsgázók tudjanak kérdéseket feltenni

egymásnak, képesek legyenek reagálni a vizsgázótárs által elmondottakra, merjenek kommentálni, ellentmondani, ha véleményük eltér társuk véleményétől.

- Önálló témakifejtés vizuális stimulus alapján
  - Az egyes témák kifejtéséhez több kép áll rendelkezésre. Szükség esetén a vizsgáztató kérdésekkel segíti a vizsgázókat.
  - A vizsgarész célja, hogy a vizsgázók önállóan, logikusan felépített gondolatmenet alapján, minél kisebb vizsgáztatói segítséggel tudják kifejteni gondolataikat.
  - A vizsgarésznek nem az a célja, hogy a vizsgázó a képmontázs egyes képeit részletesen leírja. Ehelyett arra kell törekedni, hogy a képmontázs által sugallt témáról beszéljen a vizsgázó.

Az értékelő és a vizsgáztató külön-külön értékeli a vizsgázók teljesítményét.

A szóbeli kommunikáció értékelésének szempontjai és az elérhető pontszámok:

Nyelvhelyesség (alak- és mondattan)	0–5 pont
Szóbeliség (kiejtés és intonáció, a beszéd folyamatossága)	0–5 pont
Szókincs (terjedelme és használatának változatossága)	0–5 pont
Stílus (a beszédhelyzethez igazodó nyelvhasználat)	0–5 pont
Kommunikatív hatékonyság (a helyzetnek megfelelő feladatmegoldás)	0–5 pont

2. Beszédértés (időtartama kb. 30 perc)

A vizsgázónak felvételről elhangzó 2 szöveg kétszeri meghallgatása alapján a kapott feladatlapok helyes kitöltésével kell igazolnia, hogy képes megérteni a vizsgaszint követelményeinek megfelelő nehézségű beszélt nyelvi szövegeket.

ÉRTÉKELÉS

Sikeres komplex vizsga: egy vizsgaidőszakon belül mind a négy mért készségből minimum 40%-os teljesítmény, és a négy készség eredményének minimum 60%-os átlaga esetén.

Sikeres írásbeli vagy szóbeli vizsga: az adott részvizsgához tartozó két készségből minimum 40%-os teljesítmény, és a két készség eredményének minimum 60%-os átlaga esetén.

A mért készségek és pontértékük

Feladatok	Vizsgarész	Elérhető pontszám	Szorzó	Vizsgarészre adható pontszám
Reading	Part 1	10 pont	1,25	25 pont
	Part 2	10 pont	1,25	
Writing	Part 1	50 pont	0,25	25 pont
	Part 2	50 pont	0,25	
Listening	Part 1	10 pont	1,25	25 pont
	Part 2	10 pont	1,25	
Oral exam	Part 1	25 pont	1	25 pont
	Part 2			
Elérhető maximum (2 × 50 pont):				**100 pont**

TÉMAKÖRÖK

1. Az egyén

- Viselkedési szokások
- Divat/öltözködés/szépségápolás

2. Társas kapcsolatok

- Ismerkedés (személyes, interneten)
- Szerepek a családban
- Munkahelyi/iskolai kapcsolatrendszerek

3. Család

- Család/gyermeknevelés
- Generációk kapcsolata/ együttélése
- Házasság/együttélési formák

4. Lakás/lakóhely

- Bérlakás/saját tulajdonú lakás /albérlet
- Lakásvásárlás/lakáshitel/lakásépítés
- Városi-vidéki életforma

5. Utazás/közlekedés

- Gépjárművezetés/közlekedési szabályok
- Közlekedés gyalogosan, kerékpáron
- Külföldi utazások célja/formái

6. Vásárlás/üzletek

- Vásárlási szokások/reklám, hirdetés
- Áruházláncok/csomagküldő szolgálat
- Kis boltok kontra bevásárlóközpontok

7. Kommunikáció/kapcsolattartás

- A mobiltelefon terjedésének okai
- A nyelvtudás szerepe a kommunikációban
- Az angol nyelv erősödő dominanciája

8. Szolgáltatások

- Autóbérlés/ utazási irodák
- Javítások/garancia

9. Kultúra/szórakozás

- Könyv kontra internet
- Mozi, színház kontra TV, videó, DVD
- Az Internet és a közösségi oldalak

10. Idő/időjárás

- Az előrejelzések szerepe, pontossága
- A klíma és a növény-/állatvilág összefüggései

11. Egészség/betegségek

- Ambulancia/kórház/szakorvosok
- Természetgyógyászat/gyógyszerek
- Megelőzés/szűrővizsgálatok
- Egészséges táplálkozás

12. Sport

- Sportolás/egészséges életmód/veszélyes/extrém sportok
- Labdasportok/csapatjátékok/játék-szabályok
- Vízi sportok/téli sportok
- Olimpiák

13. Média

- Napilapok jellege, rovataik
- Szenzáció és hírközlés

14. Hobbi

- Műkedvelői tevékenység
- Egyesületek (sport, kulturális, szakmai)
- Hobbi és munka
- Modern/különleges hobbi

15. Tanulás/munka

- Nyelvtudás/szakképzettség/karrier
- Esélyegyenlőség a tanulásban, elhelyezkedésnél
- A munkanélküliség kérdése
- Csereprogramok/külföldi ösztöndíjak/részképzések
- Új tanulási formák

16. Az Európai Unió

- Munkavállalás az EU-ban
- Nyelvoktatás/nyelvtudás/ elhelyezkedési esélyek az EU-ban

17. Országismeret (A forrás- és a célnyelvi ország)

- Népessége/nemzetiségei
- Történelmi hagyományai/kulturális értékei/műemlékei
- Művészeti/néprajzi sajátosságai

18. Közélet

- Közintézmények/személyes okmányok
- Közbiztonság
- Nemzeti ünnepek

19. Környezetvédelem

- Környezeti ártalmak (levegő, víz, talaj stb.)
- Szelektív hulladékgyűjtés
- Újrahasznosítás
- Alternatív energiaforrások

20. Aktuális témák/események

- Közélet/politika/civil szervezetek
- Gazdaság
- Művészetek
- Sport

A könyvben található feladatsorok többféle módon használhatók: lehet egy blokkban megcsinálni egy-egy tesztet, mintegy szimulálva a valós vizsgát, figyelve az időkorlátokra; de lehet a vizsga egyes részeit gyakorlási célra is használni.

A megoldókulcs és a mintafogalmazások a felkészülést és gyakorlást egyaránt segítik. Természetesen ezek megtekintése a feladatok megoldása után javasolt.

Mindig figyelmesen olvassa el a feladatok utasításait!

Olvasáskészség

Az egyik leggyakoribb feladattípus a hiányos szöveg kiegészítése megadott mondatokkal, mellékmondatokkal, szavakkal, illetve kifejezésekkel. A szöveg gyors átolvasása után érdemes a nyelvtani szerkezeteket (pl. igeidőket, vonzatokat stb.), a szófajokat, illetve az utalásokat is átgondolni, segítenek a megoldásban. Fontos, hogy kizárjuk a tartalmilag és nyelvtanilag biztosan nem jó válaszokat. Érdemes először azzal kezdeni, amelyben a legbiztosabbak vagyunk és utána kitölteni a többi üres részt. A végső döntés előtt ellenőrizni kell, hogy a kiválasztott megoldás tartalmilag és nyelvileg illik-e a szövegkörnyezetbe, szerves folytatása-e az előző mondatnak, illetve kapcsolódik-e hozzá a következő szövegrész.

Ha a szöveghez kapcsolódó kérdésekre kell válaszolni, törekedjen a rövid, pár szavas válaszra. Érdemes először csak átfutni a szövegen, hogy képet kapjunk a témáról, majd ezt követően figyelmesen elolvasni. A kérdések elolvasása után érdemes újból elolvasni a szöveget és beazonosítani azokat a részeket, ahol a válaszokat találhatjuk. Nem a szó szerinti kimásolás a cél, hanem a kérdésekre a saját szavainkkal adott válasz, a szövegbéli információk felhasználásával. A szövegben szépen előre haladva, sorrendben találhatók a válaszok az adott kérdésekre, ezért ha már egy-két kérdésre megvan a válasz, könnyebb beazonosítani, hogy hol található a többi. Fontos, hogy tényleg a kérdésre válaszoljon, ezért figyeljen a kérdőszavakra, hiszen azok segítik a válasz megtalálását.

A mondatkiegészítéses feladatok megoldásához igyekezzen beazonosítani, hogy hol esik szó az adott témáról a szövegben, illetve támaszkodjon a megadott nyelvtani szerkezetekre.

Íráskészség

Mivel ebben a vizsgarészben is két feladatot kell megoldania, kezdje a könnyebb témával. Bár szótár a feladatok megoldásához használható, fontos, hogy ne töltsön sok időt szótározással, inkább támaszkodjon a már jól begyakorolt és többször használt szófordulatokra.

A fogalmazás jellegű feladatoknál nagyon fontos a forma, a szerkesztés és a logikus gondolatmenet. A vázlat (ha készül ilyen) lehet egyszerű és szabadon megfogalmazott, de a végső írásműnek jól megszerkesztettnek kell lennie és valamennyi irányítási szempontot tartalmaznia kell. Gyakori hiba, hogy mennyiségileg megvan a feladat, de nem a megadott témapontokról, vagy nem mindről szól. Ne feledkezzen el a szöveg tagolásáról és a változatos szövegkohéziós eszközök használatáról sem. Ne feledje, hogy olyan nyelvtani szerkezeteket és szókincset kell használnia, mely bizonyítja, hogy valóban B2-es szintű a nyelvtudása. Az íráskészség nem csupán nyelvtanilag helyes mondatok egymásutániságát jelenti, hanem egységes, jól felépített, gördülékeny szöveg létrehozásának a képességét is. Egész mondatok írására kell törekedni és tartózkodni kell a közösségi médiában rendkívül elterjedt rövidítések (pl. *lol*, *pls* stb.) és szleng kifejezések használatától.

Mivel az íráskészség feladatoknál szempont a helyesírás és a nyelvhelyesség, úgy ossza be idejét, hogy maradjon idő az átnézésre és az esetleges változtatásokra. Nagyon fontos az olvasható íráskép is.

Beszédértés

Mindkét szöveg meghallgatása előtt van idő a feladatokkal megismerkedni, és így a szöveg tartalmával kapcsolatban viszonylag pontos információk nyerhetőek. Figyelmesen hallgassa meg, illetve olvassa el a feladat leírását, hiszen ebből megtudja, hogy mi a szöveg témája. A feladatok sorrendje követi a szövegben történő előfordulásukat. Mindig arra kell koncentrálni, hogy mit értettek meg a szövegből, és nem arra, hogy mit nem, mert ez lehangolhatja a teljesítményt. Fontos, hogy ne blokkoljon le, ha valamit nem ért.

A feleletválasztós feladatoknál próbálja szűkíteni a lehetséges megoldásokat, azonosítsa be a témát és az információt, esetleg húzza alá a feladatban a kulcsszavakat. A szöveg hallgatása közben jegyzetelhet, leírhat fontosnak vélt információkat, jelölheti, hogy mire kell figyelnie a második meghallgatás során.

Amennyiben hiányos szöveget kell kiegészítenie, figyelmesen olvassa el és értelmezze a mondatot és ügyeljen arra, hogy válasza nyelvtanilag és tartalmilag is megfelelő legyen.

A feladatok végén mindig van egy kis idő válaszainak véglegesítésére.

Beszédkészség

A vizsga párban zajlik. A vizsgázó, ha kívánja, a jelentkezéskor kiválaszthatja a vizsgázótársát. A vizsgáról minden esetben hangfelvétel készül. Fontos, hogy a vizsgázók teljesítményére adott pontszámok nem függnek a vizsgázótárs teljesítményétől. Ha az egyik vizsgázó túl sokat, vagy túl keveset beszél, a vizsgáztató kérdésekkel segít az egyensúly megteremtésében.

Első feladat: a vizsgázók között kötetlen beszélgetés, ill. bemutatkozás. Ez egy bemelegítő feladat, melyet nem pontoznak, a ráhangolódáson van a hangsúly. Célszerű egyszerű kérdésekkel készülni, melyeket a társának fel tud tenni, hogy valódi párbeszéd alakuljon ki.

Második feladat: párbeszéd két vizsgázó között egy adott témáról. A vizsgázónak beszélgetést kell folytatnia az ECL nyelvvizsgarendszer szóbeli témaköreinek egyikéről. Fontos, hogy tényleg párbeszéd legyen, tudjanak érvelni, kérdezni, érdeklődni, gondolatsort kifejteni és tovább vinni, merjenek ellentmondani, ha valóban nem értenek egyet a beszélgetőtársukkal. Törekedjen aktív részvételre a beszélgetésben és figyeljen a vizsgázótársra, reagáljon az általa elmondottakra, legyenek kérdései. Szintén fontos, hogy ne csak igennel vagy nemmel feleljen a vizsgázótársa kérdéseire.

Harmadik feladat: körülbelül 3 perces monológ egy témáról. A vizsgázók egymás után elmondják a gondolataikat egy témáról egy képmontázs kapcsán. A témakörök szintén az ECL vizsgarendszer témakörei közül kerülnek ki. Fontos, hogy itt már nem párbeszéd zajlik, hanem annak bebizonyítása, hogy a vizsgázó a szintnek megfelelő szókinccsel és nyelvtani szerkezetekkel képes az adott témáról logikusan felépítve beszélni. Nem a képek részletes leírása a feladat, azok csak segíthetnek a témáról önállóan beszélni. A feladat végén a vizsgáztató tehet még fel kérdéseket.

1. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

You are going to read an article about walking as a form of exercise but some parts of the text are missing. Find the right part to each blank space (1-10). There are more possible parts given than you need. Give your answers in the grid below. There is an example already done for you.

Walk rather than run

If you want to stay healthy, you know that you have to **(0)** ..... And even if you do not want to join a gym and if you struggle **(1)** ....., and you have always thought that walking is not enough to improve your health, set those fears aside; walking appears to bestow all the same health benefits as running. There is a growing agreement **(2)** ..... the physical activities offered **(3)** ..... and gained by running are not the only ways to better health, or even necessarily the best ways. In fact, the best thing you can do, according to the experts, may be to walk.

Just walk,**(4)** ....., about five to six kilometres per hour, for approximately half an hour five to six times a week. You may not feel the benefits immediately, but the evidence suggests that over the long term, a regular walking routine can do a world of good. In a new study published in *Arterioscierosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology*, regular walkers turned out to be healthier than those who run regularly. Risk for hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes, and heart disease all dropped more significantly **(5)** ....., compared with runners. Runners, for instance, reduced their risk of heart disease by about 4.5 percent if they ran an hour a day. Walkers who used **(6)** ..... per day reduced their risk of heart disease by more than 9 percent. Walking is also said to lower your risk of stroke and osteoporosis, and even be useful in treating depression.

Walking may be the best exercise for **(7)** ..... First of all, it is one of the safest things you can do with your body. It is much easier on the knees than running, and does not generally **(8)** ..... "Regular physical activity is probably as close to a magic bullet as we will come in modern medicine, "says Dr JoAnn Manson, chief of preventive medicine at Harvard's Brigham and Women's Hospital. "If everyone in the US **(9)** ..... briskly 30 minutes a day, we could cut the incidence of many diseases by 30% to 40%." In the United States obesity might even take over from cigarette smoking as the leading cause of preventable death.

In order to exercise for good health and extended lifespan walking is an ideal form of exercise. So you may want to consider an after-dinner stroll with your family **(10)** ..... as well as your own.

Possible missing parts:

- **A** the same amount of energy
- **B** among walkers
- **C** doing aerobics
- **D** to find motivation to run
- **E** daily walks
- **F** trigger unpleasant side effects
- **G** at a reasonably vigorous speed
- **H** various reasons
- **I** ~~do more exercise~~
- **J** were to walk
- **K** to protect their health
- **L** among researchers that
- **M** by most health clubs

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
I										

10 pont

Part 2

You are going to read an article about how to spend your holiday in your hometown. After reading this article, finish the sentences on the basis of the text. Use a maximum of seven words. There is an example done for you.

What to do on a staycation

More and more people are taking the increasingly popular and fun stay-at-home-vacation, or the "staycation". Staycation is really nothing more than a fancy term for spending your holiday at home. Since people tend to dismiss local sites or assume they will go there some day, there are bound to be places around us we have not explored or activities we have not tried.

Some of the benefits of a staycation include not having to spend money on airline tickets, or hotels, and being able to enjoy holiday activities during the time you save by not travelling, as well as the certain knowledge that no airline will cancel your holiday or lose your luggage.

The trick to enjoying a staycation is to deviate from daily routines and truly make it a vacation. You must not do any household chores, but eat out instead of cooking, forget your daily routine and relax. Some go about this very seriously, even packing a suitcase for their fortnight off work to discover areas of their own city, while others go about it in a more relaxed way. Whichever type of staycationer you belong to, you should plan ahead for things to do on your staycation. Here are some suggestions:

Pretending to be a tourist, visit your local museums, botanical gardens, and zoos. Download an application on your mobile and go for a guided walk to look at the historical buildings of your city. Like holidaymakers with time on their hands, walk the streets to experience and thoroughly enjoy the architectural gems they offer.

There are numerous ways you can enjoy the water. For a swim, you can go to the beach. If you do not live at the seaside or lakeside, visit the local aquapark or the community swimming pool. For relaxing and sightseeing, take a little cruise or rent a paddle boat. Most lakes and rivers offer dinner or sightseeing cruises that run in the summer.

To stay in shape without too much effort, take a hike. You know that walking is good exercise, so find a park or scenic area and plan a long walk. To enjoy the experience even more, pack a delicious picnic lunch and lemonade.

For family entertainment, play golf. If you are not a golfer, take your family to the nearest miniature golf course and negotiate boulders and water hazards, and even joust with windmills. When it's too hot outside, go bowling together. You may also want to take up tennis again, or if it is too hot outside, play squash.

Watching a local ballgame is always fun. Whether it is football, basketball or water polo, there is bound to be a match worth watching at the weekend. Go and cheer for your local team and enjoy the community spirit.

For indoor entertainment, go to the cinema or the theatre instead of streaming or watching TV. You will be able to enjoy a 3D experience with popcorn, or alternatively, you can enjoy dressing up for the theatre, opera or ballet and dinner afterwards.

0.	**Example:** Staycation is a word used to describe: *spending your holiday at home.*
1.	Some people do not visit local sites because they think .....
2.	One of the advantages of staycations is .....
3.	Cleaning the house ..... on staycation.
4.	It is not necessary ..... although some staycationers do it.
5.	Smartphones are useful if you want to .....
6.	To enjoy food and sights at the same time, you can .....

7.	Long walks are both .....
8.	On a miniature golf course you can encounter moving obstacles such as .....
9.	Experiencing the friendliness surrounding you and ..... add to the pleasure of neighbourhood sports events.
10.	Staycationers should wear elegant clothes .....

10 pont

Part 1

You got an email from your foreign friend who is coming to visit your town soon. Write him/her an email (ca. 150 words) in which you discuss your home town, mentioning the following:

- some basic information (e.g. location, size)
- how people spend their free time (e.g. theatres, shopping centres, sports facilities)
- events that are popular with young people
- places you would like to visit with your friend and the reasons why

Dear .....,

Thank you for your email. I was so happy to hear you are coming to visit us soon. Let me tell you about .....

50 pont

Part 2

The advantages and disadvantages of several generations living together are being discussed on an internet forum and you want to share your views with the others. Write your comment (ca. 150 words) and include the following:

- what reasons there are for choosing a multigenerational household
- how the different generations share household chores
- when and where they spend time together
- issues that have to be discussed (e.g. who pays for what)

More and more families choose to share their household between multiple generations. In my opinion, having three generations living under one roof is

.....

50 pont

Listening

Part 1

Track 2–3

You are going to hear Antony Brice, consultant at Global Recruitment Agency, giving you advice on what career expectations people should set nowadays. Your task is to write the letter of the correct answer in the grid below. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Example:

0. If you don't set realistic job expectations, you ...
   - A might not get a good job.
   - (B) you can easily become disillusioned.
   - C you will have to change jobs quite often.

1. A person's job expectations
   - A depend on their personality.
   - B might have an effect on their body and mind.
   - C can be determined by considering various aspects.

2. Job security is
   - A the most important element to consider when setting your job expectations.
   - B a thing of the past because nowadays companies often make people redundant.
   - C having a job that provides steady employment.

3. Your chances of being laid off are reduced if
   - A you are valuable to the company.
   - B you regularly approach your colleagues for advice.
   - C you improve skills in subjects that others are good at too.

4. If you develop your capabilities in a field unknown to others,
   - A you will never be made redundant no matter what the economic environment is.
   - B the company is less likely to dismiss you.
   - C your value to the company will double compared to that of salesmen.

5. A lot of people leave their jobs
   - A if they don't get enough opportunities for development.
   - B because of hard economic circumstances.
   - C if their employers are not satisfied with their work.

6. Career growth opportunities should be discussed
   - A only when you have got the job.
   - B with all the colleagues.
   - C during job interviews.

7. Skills and knowledge improvement
   - A become important only after working for some years.
   - B are imperative if you want to succeed at work.
   - C are made possible with online training.

8. Work-life balance
   - A is promoted by companies to maintain productivity at work.
   - B means trying to schedule enough time for work and personal activities.
   - C is important because it affects the well-being of every worker and their colleagues.

9. If you are too worried about your tasks at work,
   - A your colleagues will suffer because the quality of your work decreases.
   - B you won't have enough free time for your family and friends.
   - C you won't have time to relax and this may lead to your dismissal.

10. Workplace culture
   - A is usually rather difficult to understand.
   - B is not widespread at all companies.
   - C influences you and your work.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B										

10 pont

Part 2

Track 4–5

Listen to the interview with Professor James Grant, a researcher, who talks about some findings of a study on memory in a radio interview. Your task is to complete the statements below using not more than 4 words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0.	**Example:** Professor Grant carries out research on *memory*.
1.	According to studies, the main aim of memory is to keep .....
2.	The brain functions better if it ignores .....
3.	Certain mechanisms in the brain contribute to memory loss while others are responsible for .....
4.	When new neurons integrate into the hippocampus, new connections will .....
5.	Children often forget new information because their brains use lots of energy .....
6.	The interaction between remembering and forgetting lets us .....

7.	When we don't remember all the details, it is easier to .....
8.	Forgetting and remembering depend on ..... we live in.
9.	When we live in an environment that ..... we might remember less.
10.	It depends on the environment you are in how long ..... a certain piece of information.

10 pont

Oral exam

Introduction (3-5 minutes approximately) – is not to be assessed.

The main purpose of this part of the test is to put the candidates at their ease and to familiarize them with the exam situation, that is, the candidates engage in conversation, initiating and reacting to different viewpoints. In this part of the exam, one of the candidates picks a number that gives the topics for the other two parts.

Part 1

Guided conversation (5-8 minutes)

The interviewer initiates a conversation based on the topic determined by the number the examinee has picked and, by asking questions, helps develop the conversation between the two candidates. The examinees should be able to ask and answer questions, express and argue for their opinions.

Topic: Shopping habits

Possible questions:

- Do you prefer going shopping alone or with friends?
- Which is better, shopping in shops or shopping online?
- When's the best time to go shopping?
- Do you like markets? Why?/Why not?
- Do you like going shopping in other countries?

Part 2

Individual presentation of a topic based on visual stimuli (5-8 minutes)

In this part of the exam, the candidates, one after the other, talk about a topic with the help of some pictures. They are not expected to describe the pictures but to present their ideas related to the topic suggested by the pictures.

Topic: Sport – Summer Olympic Games

Összesen: 25 pont

2. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

You are going to read an article about flight attendants but some parts of the text are missing. Find the right part to each blank space (1-10). There are more possible parts given than you need. Give your answers in the grid below. There is an example already done for you.

For some, flight attendants are the unsung heroes **(0)** ..... They think that though pilots may get you where you're going, attendants are the serious force behind in-flight operations. Since more people are flying the friendly skies than ever before, and the upward passenger trend is expected to continue **(1)** ....., according to U.S. Federal Aviation Administration projections, the jobs of flight attendants seem to be secure. This apparent job stability is excellent news for current and prospective flight attendants.

The image of flight attendants has changed dramatically **(2)** ..... In the 1930s and '40s, most of them had nursing backgrounds as plane travel was more turbulent than now. In the 1960s and '70s, there was the "sexy stewardess" image. Many uniforms even featured **(3)** ..... hot pants. In both eras there were strict requirements: attendants could not be married, have children or even weigh over a certain amount. Even if one managed to avoid those potential career-ending pitfalls, many airlines would still dump their flight attendants on **(4)** ..... their 32nd birthday for having the sheer nerve to age.

The profession enjoyed its peak **(5)** ..... in those earlier days, when flying was a rare, exciting treat – few people got to do it at all. A 43-year flight attendant veteran with a major airline remarks that people used to look at them as if the job was special and they were special.

Flight attendants **(6)** ..... have fought back against age, marital and weight discrimination. The weight requirements were eventually lifted in

the 1990s, and as a result, the career path has become less about image and more about providing important and necessary services. Men have also joined, or rather re-joined, the ranks of the profession. Airlines hired "cabin boys" or "stewards" in the earliest days of airline travel **(7)** .....

However, there are still some quite strict standards for flight attendants. Requirements vary by airline, but in many cases flight attendants can't have **(8)** ....., bizarre hair styles (including colour) or excessive piercings. Candidates must be tall enough to manage the overhead bins, and **(9)** ..... to comfortably perform tasks on the aircraft. This means that they should be between 5 and 6 feet, or 1.5 and 1.8 metres in height. Attendants should also be able to handle a reasonable amount of physical exertion, including walking, closing heavy doors and pushing a beverage cart, and be physically able to be fastened into a jump seat, which features a shoulder harness and seat belt.

Even though a high school diploma is the requirement, the industry has become so competitive that a college education will often boost the hiring odds, **(10)** ..... Of course, customer service skills are the most important. If you can't resist the urge to throw a Diet Coke in a difficult passenger's face, the job is certainly not for you.

Possible missing parts:

A in mystery and excitement
B for the foreseeable future
C still short enough
D for the cabin crew
E miniskirts or
F ~~of the airline industry~~
G in the 1920s
H over the years
I and women's rights advocates
J in-flight services
K or around
L and so will speaking a second language
M visible tattoos

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
F										

10 pont

Part 2

You are going to read an article about homelessness in Britain. On the basis of the text, answer the questions below. Use a maximum of seven words. There is an example done for you.

Homelessness is getting ever worse. Around 3,500 people sleep rough every night in the UK, double the number in 2010. Behind the headline figures, many more people have lost their homes. Some sleep on friends' sofas and almost 170,000 are hidden away in emergency B&Bs and hostels.

Homelessness is not solely a matter of poverty. Many homeless people are dealing with complicated issues involving addiction, mental health and the breakdown of relationships that leave them with nowhere to go. Even after years of measures to tackle the varied causes of homelessness in the UK, slow but devastating cuts to private tenancy and housing benefits are pushing up the numbers of people forced out of their homes.

Loss of private tenancy is the biggest cause of homelessness in London, accounting for 40 per cent of all cases. It is responsible for some of the 8,000 people who slept rough last year, an increase on the previous year of six per cent. Rising homelessness did not happen overnight. One of the reasons behind rising homelessness is the revival of Right to Buy in 2005, which reduced the amount of council housing available. After that the housing benefit was frozen for four years, since it was incorrectly believed that this would encourage landlords to cut rent. Instead, by the time this policy ends in 2020, families on benefits in four-fifths of the country will be unable to afford rent.

Gradually, government policy has made housing less affordable for those who need help most. "After 50 years of fighting homelessness we know that it primarily comes down to a shortage of affordable homes," says Roger Harding, director of communications, policy and campaigns at Shelter.

"Rising levels of homelessness and rough sleeping in London are beyond shameful in one of the richest cities in the world, and it's a sad fact that for years some of London's most vulnerable people have been let down and ignored," said Sadiq Khan, Mayor of London. Khan has set aside £50m to invest in accommodation for people moving from hostels to longer-term independent living. Part of the money will go towards securing two-year tenancies for women running from abusive relationships to help them both to prepare for independent living and to free up hostel beds.

Roger Harding said the new funding needs to work in tandem with the mayor's longer-term goal to build 90,000 affordable homes. "It's only by building homes that people on lower incomes can actually afford to live in that we will put an end to homelessness for good," he said, adding that far more needs to be done to stop people ending up on the street in the first place.

At the moment, homeless people in England and Wales can be turned away by councils if they are not considered a priority, even if they have nowhere else to stay. A Homelessness Reduction Bill aims to change this by forcing councils to talk to private landlords and helping people reorganise their finances so they will not end up losing their homes.

0.	**Example:** How much bigger is the number of homeless in Britain now than in 2010? *double*
1.	Which groups of people are not included in the statistics about the homeless? .....
2.	What are common problems of the homeless? .....
3.	What is the main cause of homelessness in London? .....
4.	What has made council housing less accessible? .....

5.	Why was the housing benefit frozen? .....
6.	Which groups of people is Khan's £50m plan directed at? .....
7.	What is Khan's other project to reduce homelessness? .....
8.	Who does Roger Harding think should be protected? .....
9.	In which case do councils not need to provide homes for the homeless in London? .....
10.	How does the Homelessness Reduction Bill plan to stop people from becoming homeless? .....

10 pont

Writing

Part 1

Your friend, who lives in a country where most people work 60-80 hours a week and do not have time for hobbies, wants to know what the situation is like in your country. Write an email (ca. 150 words) in which you mention the following:

- why having a hobby is important
- the most usual hobbies people take up
- time they spend on pursuing their hobbies
- connection between money and hobbies

Dear .....,

Thank you for your email. I was sorry to hear that people don't have time for hobbies in your country. I think having a hobby is .....

50 pont

Part 2

It is often said that nowadays newspapers are more interested in sales figures than in informing readers. People are concerned that too much attention is being paid to the private lives of famous people and the activities of celebrities. An internet forum is asking its readers to send their comments regarding this topic. Write your opinion (ca. 150 words) and include the following:

- the role of newspapers in today's society
- the reliability of the content
- the balance between providing facts and entertaining /sensational articles
- when a person's private life becomes news

As far as I'm concerned, the main role of newspapers is to .....

50 pont

Listening

Part 1

Track 6–7

You are going to hear three interesting pieces of news. Your task is to write the letter of the correct answer in the grid below. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Example:

0. At the time of the first news the weather is ...
   - A typical for Britain.
   - (B) scorching hot.
   - C ideal for work.

1.
   - A There is less and less Camembert available in Europe.
   - B France is the biggest exporter of Camembert in the world.
   - C It is getting more and more difficult to buy genuine Camembert.

2. The label stamped on genuine Camembert ...
   - A certifies its origin.
   - B is issued by the Association of French Cheese Manufacturers.
   - C describes its history.

3. The genuine wheels of Camembert are made ...
   - A from the milk of various French cows.
   - B from the milk of cows that are raised in Normandy.
   - C with grass and hay from pastures in Normandy.

4. The milk used for making the original Camembert ...
   - A contains minimum 38% fat.
   - B is mixed with other ingredients by hand.
   - C has to be left in the meadows for some time to become creamy.

5. Small farms ...
   - A make Camembert more quickly and at a lower price than big manufacturers.
   - B have to use pasteurised milk to produce genuine Camembert.
   - C produce authentic wheels of Camembert from raw milk with great care.

6.
   - A Yesterday a mother gave birth to a boy on a Boeing 737.
   - B There should be a trained paramedic on each flight from Saudi Arabia to India.
   - C Jet Airways is an Indian airline company.

7. The new-born baby got a lifetime of free flights ...
   - A to mark this unique occasion for airline.
   - B from Penang to Kuching.
   - C because this was the first time ever a baby had been born on board.

8. Babies that are born on board ...
   - A are always offered a generous package and get free flights for life.
   - B can celebrate their 21st birthday with free flights on Virgin Atlantic planes.
   - C might get a free first-class ticket from British Airways.

9. Bubba is a pet tortoise that ...
   - A often plays with dogs.
   - B is often filmed by its owner.
   - C has a purple ball.

10. Tortoises ...
   - A are good at ball games.
   - B are known for being able to run at around 0.2 mph.
   - C get really excited when they can play with a ball.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B										

10 pont

Part 2

Track 8–9

You are going to hear an interview with an occupational psychologist about whether work friends can become real friends. Your task is to answer the questions below. Use maximum five words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0.	**Example:** With whom do people who work spend more time? *colleagues*
1.	Why do workplaces encourage friendships (1 reason)? .....
2.	What roles do people mix up when forming friendships at work? .....
3.	What will a friend expect from a promoted friend? .....
4.	Why do other colleagues dislike a friendship between two colleagues? .....
5.	What is the most important consideration when forming a friendship with a colleague? .....
6.	Why do good friendships increase productivity? .....
7.	How can people hurt their ex-friend at work? .....
8.	In what circumstances are work friendships most likely to turn into real friendships? .....

9.	What do people have to accept about a colleague if they become friends (1 aspect)? .....
10.	Why is it worthwhile to work on forming friendships with colleagues? .....

10 pont

Oral exam

Introduction (3-5 minutes approximately) – is not to be assessed.

The main purpose of this part of the test is to put the candidates at their ease and to familiarize them with the exam situation, that is, the candidates engage in conversation, initiating and reacting to different viewpoints. In this part of the exam, one of the candidates picks a number that gives the topics for the other two parts.

Part 1

Guided conversation (5-8 minutes)

The interviewer initiates a conversation based on the topic determined by the number the examinee has picked and, by asking questions, helps develop the conversation between the two candidates. The examinees should be able to ask and answer questions, express and argue for their opinions.

Topic: Services – Travel agencies

Possible questions:

- How can travel agencies help holidaymakers?
- What are some benefits and drawbacks of package tours?
- Do you prefer package tours or making your own trip? Why?
- What are some advantages and disadvantages of travelling alone/with a group?
- Tell your partner about your experience with travel agencies.

Part 2

Individual presentation of a topic based on visual stimuli (5-8 minutes)

In this part of the exam, the candidates, one after the other, talk about a topic with the help of some pictures. They are not expected to describe the pictures but to present their ideas related to the topic suggested by the pictures.

Topic: Environmental protection

Összesen: 25 pont

3. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

You are going to read an article about the influence of social media on young people but some parts of the text are missing. Find the right part to each blank space (1-10). There are more possible parts given than you need. Give your answers in the grid below. There is an example already done for you.

The influence of social media on adolescents and teenagers is of particular importance, not only because this particular group of children is developmentally vulnerable, but also because they are **(0)** ..... According to a survey, 75 percent of teenagers in America currently have profiles on social networking sites, of which 68 percent use Facebook **(1)** .....

While social networking undoubtedly plays a vital role **(2)** ..... , its risks cannot be overlooked. The lack or difficulty in self-regulation and susceptibility to peer pressure makes adolescents vulnerable to such evils as depression and cyberbullying, **(3)** .....

Other risks of extensive social networking among youth **(4)** ....., sharing too much information, not to mention social network-induced obesity, or sleep deprivation.

In Great Britain new research has recently shown that children who regularly use Facebook and other online social networks **(5)** ..... than those who use them rarely. A study of more than 12,000 15-year-olds found there was a significant difference between the reading, maths and science results of students who were heavy users of social media and those who were not. For example, the maths performance of those who **(6)** ..... was 20 points lower than that of students who never went online to chat.

However, pupils who went online to play video games **(7)** ....., tended to perform better in school because the activity enabled them to "apply and sharpen" problem-solving skills used in the classroom. According to researchers, when you play online games, you are solving puzzles **(8)** ..... and that involves using some of the general knowledge and skills in maths, reading and science that you have been taught during the day.

That is the reason why teachers are advised to consider incorporating popular video games into teaching –**(9)** ..... Schools are also encouraged to exploit the overwhelming popularity of social media with teenagers by finding ways to incorporate sites into their teaching. For instance, for a class discussing a current event or topic such as career ideas, Twitter can provide up-to-date information, **(10)** ..... By following the Twitter feeds of experts in the field or even hashtags focused on a current world issue, students can learn more about what is happening in the world around them. And this information can be used in a variety of class discussions, research, and writing projects.

Possible missing parts:

- **A** which are realistic threats
- **B** to move to the next level
- **C** as their main social networking tool
- **D** the effect could be reversed by online gaming
- **E** include loss of privacy
- **F** eliminating the need for extensive research
- **G** tend to perform less well in school
- **H** so long as they are not violent ones
- **I** accessed social networks on a daily basis
- **J** ~~among the heaviest users of social networking~~
- **K** struggling to keep their younger users
- **L** rather than to chat
- **M** in broadening social connections and learning technical skills

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
J										

10 pont

Part 2

You are going to read an article about the history of gin. On the basis of the text, answer the questions below. Use a maximum of seven words. There is an example done for you.

It is generally agreed that gin was produced as far back as the early 16th century during the Dutch War of Independence. There is some dispute about whether it was first produced in Italy or in Holland, but also a general agreement that it was originally produced and sold in chemist shops to treat a variety of medical problems, such as gallstones and gout. Since the taste appears to have been quite bad, the Dutch started to flavour it with juniper. This is where gin gets its name, the Dutch word *jenever* means juniper.

British troops fighting in the Low Countries during the Thirty Years' War were given 'Dutch Courage' during the long battles in the damp weather. It was said to help keep them warm and give them the fortitude to continue fighting. Eventually the troops would return home and bring this new beverage with them. Distillation had already been taking place in small volumes in England, but it now began on a greater scale, though the quality was often very dubious.

When King William III, better known as William of Orange, came to the English throne in 1689, he actively encouraged the distillation of English spirits. Anyone could now distil by simply posting a notice in public and waiting ten days. Sometimes gin was distributed to workers as part of their wages and soon the volume sold daily exceeded that of beer and ale.

By the late 1720s, people in England were consuming close to 5 million gallons of gin annually, with an estimated 25% of all homes in London involved in the sale or production of gin. Its primary consumers were the poor. Gin was easily accessible, cheap and extremely effective for its sole purpose to facilitate inebriation. Abuse of gin and rampant drunkenness became a major problem, and gin's role in the situation led to the nickname 'Blue Ruin'.

The problem was tackled by introducing The Gin Act in 1736, making gin prohibitively expensive. However, this act was very difficult to enforce. The law was widely and openly broken, and riots even broke out. Within six years of the introduction of the Gin Act only two distillers took out licences even though the production rose by almost fifty per cent. By 1742 the act was considered unenforceable and was repealed and replaced by a new policy

that provided for higher, but reasonable prices, reasonable excise duties and licensed retailers under the supervision of magistrates.

These changes led to more respectable firms starting to distil and retail gin: it became the drink of high quality, which it has since remained. By the mid-19th century London's Clerkenwell was a bustling hub of gin production as Gordon's, Tanqueray's, Nicholson's, Booth's and Langdales's distilleries clustered together to take advantage of its springs.

The famous gin-based mixed drinks of today were also invented for medical purposes, just like the spirit itself. Gin and tonic were originally intended to ward off malaria because the quinine in the tonic acted as an anti-malarial agent. Pink gin, or gin and bitters, started off as a cure for seasickness because naval officers believed the bitters soothed their nausea. Gimlets, a drink made simply of gin and lime cordial, was also an attempt to stay healthy at sea as its dose of Rose's Lime Juice was vital to ward off scurvy.

The exception is the summertime cooler called Pimm's, which was created by James Pimm in 1823. Pimm was a London oyster bar owner who created the mixture of gin, fruit and herbs to accompany seafood. Since this was an early mixed drink it can be seen as the forerunner of the cocktail, one famous variety of which is the Dry Martini, originally consisting of gin, vermouth and an olive.

0.	**Example:** *Where was gin first produced?* *in Italy or Holland*
1.	Why was gin originally made? .....
2.	What is the origin of the term 'Dutch Courage'? .....
3.	What happened as a result of the British troops' return from the Thirty Years' War? .....
4.	Beside gin, which other alcoholic drinks were popular in late 17th-century England? .....

5.	With whom was gin particularly popular in early 18th-century England? .....
6.	What resulted from the new policy replacing the Gin Act? .....
7.	In which city was gin mostly produced in the early 19th century? .....
8.	What made sailors think that drinking gimlets would ward off scurvy? .....
9.	Besides containing gin, what do gin and tonic, pink gin, and gimlets have in common? .....
10.	What makes Pimm's a forerunner of Dry Martini? .....

10 pont

Writing

Part 1

Your friend is wondering whether becoming a vegetarian is a good idea in order to stay healthy, and also what foodstuffs to avoid to remain in good condition. Write him/her an email (ca. 150 words) in which you mention the following:

- (not) eating meat
- the use of salt and other spices
- fruit and vegetables
- chocolate and sweets

Dear .....,

Thank you for your email. I was surprised to hear that you are thinking about becoming a vegetarian. I think .....

50 pont

Part 2

In several countries homeschooling is gaining popularity. For different reasons, some parents find it better to educate their children at home rather than send them to school. An internet site is asking for your view on this topic. Write your opinion (ca. 150 words) and include the following:

- learning in a one-to-one situation as opposed to learning in a group
- learning at one's own speed, being able to concentrate on difficult subjects
- keeping up motivation
- learning social skills

Homeschooling has both advantages and disadvantages. In my opinion .....

50 pont

Listening

Part 1

Track 10–11

You are going to hear a text about domestic service robots. Your task is to write the letter of the correct answer in the grid below. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Example:

0. Takanori Shibata ...
   - A wanted to design a domestic robot for himself.
   - (B) started to design robots more than 20 years ago.
   - C helped old people with housework.

1. Paro is ...
   - A the robot developed by Takanori Shibata.
   - B Takanori Shibata's colleague.
   - C a baby harp seal.

2. The robot ...
   - A helps to cure sick people.
   - B is about half a meter long.
   - C can follow people's discussions.

3. The robot designed by Takanori Shibata ...
   - A likes being stroked.
   - B is good at moving around.
   - C can imitate human voice.

4. Takanori's robot ...
   - A likes sitting only in its owner's lap.
   - B must be taught to do housework.
   - C costs $5,000.

5. Care homes ...
   - A are the main market for domestic robots.
   - B don't need so much medicine if they have Takanori's robot.
   - C are carrying out trials with robots.

6. Soft toys ...
   - A are said to have more benefits than domestic robots.
   - B might prove less valuable than robots.
   - C might have some positive effects on people in nursing homes.

7. The job of care workers ...
   - A could be helped with soft toys and robots.
   - B involves mainly lifting and moving people they are taking care of.
   - C can be made less challenging with robots.

8. A lot of old people choose independence and don't move to nursing homes because ...
   - A they want to stay with their families.
   - B they want to use the facilities they know.
   - C their communities don't let them go.

9. Elderly people who live alone ...
   - A find it difficult to go to the doctor's.
   - B cannot afford proper healthcare.
   - C might easily become socially isolated.

10. It can be difficult for the elderly to take their prescribed medication because ...
    - A they might have problems following the instructions.
    - B domestic robots are not yet available to them.
    - C prescriptions are too difficult to read for them.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B										

10 pont

Part 2

Track 12–13

Listen to a text about Sean Conway, a well-known British endurance adventurer. Your task is to complete the statements below using not more than 4 words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0.	**Example:** Sean Conway is a *record-breaking British triathlonist.*
1.	It took Sean Conway ..... to complete the longest-ever triathlon.
2.	There was no ..... to help Sean Conway to complete the longest-ever triathlon.
3.	Sean Conway grew up .....
4.	His first job in England was .....
5.	Sean Conway sold his share to his business partner because .....
6.	The record to cover the distance from Land's End to John o'Groats was 44 hours but it took Sean Conway .....
7.	The strange thing about Sean Conway's Kilimanjaro trip was that he was .....
8.	Sean also ..... in England, Wales and Scotland.
9.	Sean Conway grew his beard because he was disturbed by .....
10.	Today he makes money ..... about his adventures and through sponsorships.

10 pont

Oral exam

Introduction (3-5 minutes approximately) – is not to be assessed.

The main purpose of this part of the test is to put the candidates at their ease and to familiarize them with the exam situation, that is, the candidates engage in conversation, initiating and reacting to different viewpoints. In this part of the exam, one of the candidates picks a number that gives the topics for the other two parts.

Part 1

Guided conversation (5-8 minutes)

The interviewer initiates a conversation based on the topic determined by the number the examinee has picked and, by asking questions, helps develop the conversation between the two candidates. The examinees should be able to ask and answer questions, express and argue for their opinions.

Topic: The European Union – Studying and working in the EU

Possible questions:

- Have you ever considered studying or working in another EU country? Why? Why not?
- What are some benefits of studying or working in an EU country?
- What problems may students and employees face abroad?
- Why are EU scholarships popular?
- What experience can you gain if you study or work abroad?

Part 2

Individual presentation of a topic based on visual stimuli (5-8 minutes)

In this part of the exam, the candidates, one after the other, talk about a topic with the help of some pictures. They are not expected to describe the pictures but to present their ideas related to the topic suggested by the pictures.

Topic: Weather

Összesen: 25 pont

4. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

You are going to read an article about whether taking a sauna is healthy or not. Some parts of the text are missing. Find the right part to each blank space (1-10). There are more possible parts given than you need. Give your answers in the grid below. There is an example already done for you.

Is sauna healthy?

Research done on men in Finland shows that regular saunas significantly decrease the risk of heart disease. Yet Finnish saunas often warn **(0)** ..... not to use them.

Saunas customarily have signs warning against their use by pregnant women, children and anyone with a heart problem. However, there are 1.6 million saunas **(1)** ..... in Finland and children often try them in infancy and almost everyone has at least one a week.

Last week, a study of 2,315 middle-aged men who had been monitored **(2)** ..... concluded that saunas reduced the risk of dying from heart disease by up to 50%, and the risk of sudden death, which is defined as dying within an hour from an acute change in symptoms, by up to 63%. The researchers allowed for factors such as existing heart disease, age, **(3)** ..... blood pressure, smoking and anything else that might increase the risk of heart disease.

One of the authors **(4)** ..... said that the benefits of saunas outweighed any risks. He also remarked that the more frequently people had saunas in the study (four to seven times a week), the more they seemed to be protected **(5)** ..... He said he was always surprised by health warnings in countries outside Finland, as in his opinion saunas are safe for most people

except those with unstable angina, a recent heart attack or a narrowing of their aortic valve – or when people feel unwell.

People with stable heart disease should be OK having saunas, according to the research. Deaths in saunas are rare **(6)** .....: people get hyperthermia because they are too drunk to realise how hot they are. So the question is whether you should build a sauna on to your house.

Although there is evidence that saunas are good for you, this particular study was done only on men in Finland where saunas are dry **(7)** ..... at the level of the bather's face. The results would not necessarily be the same, for example, in women in Wales. But there is evidence that regular exposure to saunas increases the output of the heart, lowers blood pressure, **(8)** ..... and may also improve breathing by increasing, among other things, the vital capacity – the maximum amount of air a person can exhale.

In Finland, pregnant women use saunas and there seems to be no increase in birth abnormalities, and sauna is considered safe for all **(9)** ..... Healthy Finnish children over the age of five cope with shorter sessions **(10)** ..... sitting on the lower, cooler benches. Saunas may also alleviate pain in rheumatological conditions. Sensible use is likely to do more good than harm but sweating heavily can make you feel faint so you should get up slowly when leaving a sauna.

- **A** of the research
- **B** and usually associated with alcohol
- **C** for men and women
- **D** for a population of five million
- **E** for more than 20 years
- **F** from heart disease
- **G** ~~those with a heart condition~~
- **H** and kept at 80 to 100 °C
- **I** improves tolerance to heat
- **J** (the average was 53)
- **K** (about five minutes)
- **L** (around nine months)
- **M** but high-risk pregnancies

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
G										

10 pont

Part 2

You are going to read an article about weather forecasting. After reading this article, finish the sentences on the basis of the text. Use a maximum of seven words. There is an example done for you.

How do people who watch weather forecasts make use of the information? Accurate weather predictions are important for planning our day-to-day activities, like whether we should take an umbrella or what clothes to wear. But weather forecasts are important for many other reasons too. Farmers need information to help them plan for the planting and harvesting of their crops and airlines need to know about local weather conditions to schedule flights. Not only does weather forecasting help us to make more informed daily decisions, but it can also help keep us out of danger. When a hurricane is approaching or a tornado is likely to occur, emergency teams get ready to rescue people.

Modern weather forecasting involves a combination of computer models that are built using statistics that compare prior weather conditions with current weather to predict future weather. It also makes use of observation and the knowledge of trends and patterns. With these methods, reasonably accurate forecasts can be made up to about five days in advance. Beyond that, detailed forecasts are less useful, since atmospheric conditions, such as temperature and wind direction, are very complex.

If you want to try forecasting yourself, the good news is that you don't need to have a supercomputer. The most basic weather forecasting consists of simple observation. For example, you can look up at the clouds and try to recognize the patterns as people did in the past. High, wispy clouds usually indicate pleasant weather. An overcast sky means that rain or snow is on the way. Certain weather features seem to be associated with certain types of weather, at least most of the time.

Most of the early forecasting was indeed based on observation of weather patterns. Over the years, the observation of weather patterns has resulted in folk wisdom about the weather. A good deal of this is inaccurate, but some is supported by science. You may have heard the expression, "Red skies in morning, sailor take warning; red skies at night, sailor's delight." A red sun can mark rain, since it occurs when the air is full of dust and water vapour. Though the rhyme itself may not be totally accurate, the observation is based on weather patterns.

You may also have heard of Groundhog Day, which is celebrated on February 2 in the United States. It is based on ancient Celtic beliefs about winter weather patterns. Celtic people thought that if winter's midpoint was sunny and clear, there would be "two winters in the year": in other words, winter would be long and cold. They passed their beliefs down to Romans, Germans, and Americans. Nowadays, in the U.S., a groundhog named Punxsutawney Phil is the centre of the celebration. If he sees his shadow, it is thought that this foretells a long winter. Unfortunately, Phil's "predictions" have been accurate only about one-third of the time.

0.	**Example:** Among other things, weather forecasts are important for *planning our day-to-day activities.*
1.	Farmers need ..... provided by forecasts to plan planting and harvesting.
2.	When a hurricane or a tornado is approaching, emergency teams ..... to work more intensely.
3.	Computer models forecast weather by .....
4.	The weather can be predicted comparatively well for ..... ahead.
5.	The complexity of temperature and wind direction makes it ..... to make accurate long-term weather forecasts.
6.	Supercomputers are ..... for making weather forecasts at home.

7.	Thin clouds are a sign of .....
8.	The sun can become red because of .....
9.	The Romans and Germans predicted weather according to .....
10.	Punxsutawney Phil must come out in ..... to predict a mild and short winter.

10 pont

Writing

Part 1

Your friend has become interested in water sports and is asking you about whether people in your country share this interest. He/she is interested in whether people do these sports and also about professional players and their success and popularity. Write him/her an email (ca. 150 words) in which you mention the following.

- pursuing different water sports as a hobby
- watching / supporting teams and individual sportspeople
- successful individual water-sport athletes and their popularity
- successful water-sport teams and their popularity

Dear .....,

Thank you for your email. I'm glad you are taking interest in water sports.

In my country, ...

50 pont

Part 2

The role and significance of elections are being discussed on an internet forum and you want to share your views with the others. Write your comment (ca. 150 words) and include the following:

- why you think it is important to have elections
- the types of elections in your country
- why elections have to be held on a regular basis
- why voting is an important responsibility

Elections play an important role in a democracy. Without elections we would not be able to participate in politics and .....

50 pont

Listening

Part 1

Track 14–15

You will hear part of a radio interview with Anne Collins about the importance of learning languages. Your task is to write the letter of the correct answer in the grid below. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Example:

0. People learn languages because ...
   - (A) they want to get better jobs.
   - B they often get lost abroad.
   - C they want to train their memory.

1. According to Anne Collins, the benefits of learning a foreign language include ...
   - A being better at writing your CV.
   - B having improved decision-making skills.
   - C better grades at primary school.

2. The results of some physiological studies prove that ...
   - A the brains of people who speak foreign languages are more developed.
   - B bilingual people have better cognitive abilities.
   - C the more languages you speak, the better for your brain.

3. Learning a foreign language ...
   - A has more advantages than disadvantages.
   - B should be started as early as possible.
   - C boosts brainpower.

4. Students who learn foreign languages ...
   - A perform better at any test than monolingual students.
   - B are the best at communication skills among their peers.
   - C can make better use of their problem-solving skills than monolingual students.

5. People who speak foreign languages ...
   - A recognise all the hidden meanings in a foreign language.
   - B always make good decisions and are never biased.
   - C are less insecure when making decisions than monolingual speakers.

6. According to researchers, there is a close connection between ...
   - A memory and learning foreign languages.
   - B remembering any data and knowing a foreign language.
   - C physical exercise and memory.

7. The brain ...
   - A needs regular exercise to function well.
   - B is full of muscles that should be trained.
   - C operates differently in different languages.

8. Learning a foreign language is advantageous for ...
   - A curing Alzheimer's disease.
   - B your general intelligence.

C focusing only on the most important tasks.

9. The first signs of dementia appear ...
- A at the age of 71.4 on average.
- B to be too complex to recognise the illness before the age of 70.
- C usually over 75 if you speak a foreign language.

10. People who speak a foreign language ...
- A can delay all forms of dementia.
- B regularly engage in some workout.
- C are used to switching languages, which boosts their attention span.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A										

10 pont

Part 2

Track 16–17

You are going to hear a talk given by a Trabant enthusiast. Your task is to complete the statements below using not more than 4 words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0.	**Example:** Originally, Trabant was designed for *the masses without money / poor people.*
1.	Trabant enthusiasts can be found mostly in .....
2.	Among Western countries, besides ....., Trabants were exported to Greece.
3.	History and primitiveness are among the reasons for the Trabant's .....

4.	Nostalgia and curiosity are among the reasons why Westerners ..... the Trabant.
5.	The Trabant's engine was placed like that of .....
6.	A Volkswagen Beetle ..... luggage space than a Trabant.
7.	Starting a Trabant is likely to produce .....
8.	The position of the pedals in a Trabant makes it seem that ..... is supposed to use them.
9.	People used to think the body of the Trabant was made of .....
10.	East-Germans invented Duroplast because there was a lack of ..... in the country.

10 pont

Oral exam

Introduction (3-5 minutes approximately) – is not to be assessed.

The main purpose of this part of the test is to put the candidates at their ease and to enable the interviewer to gather information about the candidates for the remainder of the exam.

Part 1

Guided conversation (5-8 minutes)

The interviewer initiates a conversation based on a topic of his/her choice and by asking questions encourages a conversation between the two candidates.

Topic: The Media – Online media (newspapers and magazines)

Possible questions:

- How often do you read newspapers or magazines online?
- What is your favourite news site?
- What news do you read online regularly?
- How important is it to keep up to date with the news?
- How could you compare reading a newspaper or magazine in print to reading them online, for example, on your smartphone?

Part 2

Picture description based on visual stimuli (5-8 minutes)

The pictures are selected and provided by the interviewer. If necessary, the interviewer can help the candidates with questions.

Topic: The Individual

Összesen: 25 pont

5. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

You are going to read an article about the history of basketball but some parts of the text are missing. Find the right part to each blank space (1-10). There are more possible parts given than you need. Give your answers in the grid below. There is an example already done for you.

The History of Basketball

An American game that has travelled well is basketball, now played by more than 250 million people worldwide in an organized fashion, as well as **(0)** ..... in "pick-up" games. Basketball originated in 1891 when a Canadian-born physical educator, James Naismith, was assigned **(1)** ..... at a Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) training school in Springfield, Massachusetts. The class had been noted for being disorderly, and Naismith was told to invent a new game to keep the young men occupied. Since it was winter and very cold outside, a game that could be played indoors was desirable. The school had an assembly hall **(2)** ..... Naismith concocted a game suited to the room's high ceiling and rectangular plan, a game that combined elements of soccer, football, hockey, and baseball and that emphasized teamwork and friendly, nonviolent competition.

Naismith thought back to his boyhood in Canada, where he and his friends had played "duck on a rock," which involved **(3)** ..... by throwing smaller rocks at it. He also recalled watching rugby players toss a ball into a box in a gymnasium. He had the idea of nailing up raised boxes into which players would attempt to throw a ball. When boxes couldn't be found, **(4)** ..... Naismith drew up the 13 original rules for the new game in about an hour and most of them still apply in some form today.

Basketball caught on quickly in the whole country. By 1896 enough colleges had formed teams that the first extramural competition was held. Two years later, the first professional basketball league was organized. Later, with Naismith's approval, new rules were devised to insure that the game would be played **(5)** ..... Most important of the new rules were those defining fouls and the penalties for them. Other rules helped speed the game by pitting play against a clock, and **(6)** ....., which could and often did take hours to achieve. The game evolved over the decades, with the addition of yet other rules, including one that allowed players to shoot with one hand.

Basketball travelled to France and England in 1893, to Germany in 1894, and to Japan in 1900. It became an official Olympic event at the 1936 Berlin Games, which hastened its spread **(7)** .....

A lot of countries have developed strong teams in recent years, and sometimes **(8)** ..... In recent years, the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, for instance, has fielded three dozen amateur teams, while the principality of Andorra, with only 86,500 inhabitants, sponsored nine amateur teams while establishing the sport **(9)** ..... Even the Himalayan nation of Nepal now boasts a professional team.

But nowhere is basketball more popular than in the United States. Once restricted, **(10)** ..... basketball's calendar has grown to embrace every season.

Possible missing parts:

- **A** as part of the country's physical education curriculum
- **B** to the long northerly winter
- **C** in the unlikeliest of places
- **D** trying to knock a large rock off a boulder
- **E** not by an accumulation of points
- **F** he used peach baskets
- **G** ~~by countless others~~
- **H** to many other countries
- **I** with moveable benches and a hardwood floor
- **J** at proper levels of fitness
- **K** so the bottom of the basket was removed
- **L** in a friendly spirit
- **M** to teach a physical education class

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
G										

10 pont

Part 2

You are going to read an article about a long-lost painting. After reading this article, finish the sentences on the basis of the text. Use a maximum of five words. There is an example already done for you.

A 400-year-old painting that might have been executed by Italian master Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio has been found in an attic in southern France. Eric Turquin, the French expert who retrieved the painting two years ago, says it is in an exceptional state of conservation and estimates its value at 120 million euros.

The unidentified Toulouse family were investigating water damage and needed to access the roof. They broke a door which they did not have a key to and behind the door was a painting that the owners did not know about. They found the canvas, covered in dust and grime but in remarkably good condition despite having been kept there, it is believed, for at least a century and a half. The family telephoned a local auctioneer, Marc Labarde, a close partner to Turquin. After using cotton wool and water to clean it, he recognised a 17th-century painting from the Caravaggio school. Turquin kept the picture away from the public's eyes for two years, cleaning it and submitting it to a deep examination, which included infrared reflectography and X-rays.

The 150cm x 180cm painting, dated to 1604-05, had apparently been taken to France by an ancestor of the house's owner who fought in the Napoleonic Wars in Spain. The painting was so gory that the officer's wife probably asked for it to be removed from her sight.

Called *Judith Beheading Holofernes*, it depicts the biblical heroine Judith beheading an Assyrian general, and is thought to have been painted in Rome circa 1604-05. Judith, a widow, was said to have seduced Holofernes before getting him drunk and killing him with his own sword. Typically for a Caravaggio painting, it is the moment of the greatest dramatic impact –

the decapitation itself – that is depicted. Fitting with his mastery of light and shadow, which the Italian master developed into a technique known as *chiaroscuro*, the painting is dramatically lit from the side to emphasise the facial expressions of the murderer and her maid, Abra.

Caravaggio, who was born in Milan in 1571, and became one of the great Baroque painters, working mainly in Rome, Naples, Malta and Sicily, painted two versions of *Judith Beaheading Holofernes*, one of which is on display at the National Gallery of Ancient Art in Rome. The other disappeared without trace around 100 years later, and would now be worth at least 100 million pounds.

While the authenticity of the painting found in France is still being established, the Ministry of Culture has already placed a preventive ban on its exit from the country, following interest reportedly expressed by an unnamed American museum to acquire the masterpiece. Now attempts are being made to raise funds to buy the painting for the Louvre or another French museum. If the painting is accepted as a Caravaggio, it would be worth around €120m. Even if its provenance is disputed, its value will run to many tens of millions of euros.

Either way, for the unnamed family who found the painting, a leaky roof has proved to be as good as a lottery jackpot.

0.	**Example:** The painting that might have been painted by Caravaggio is *about 400 years old*.
1.	A family found the painting ..... of their house in France.
2.	There was ..... on the painting that had to be cleaned.
3.	First Eric Turquin cleaned the painting with .....
4.	It is believed that ..... of the homeowner took the painting to France from Spain.
5.	The officer's wife ..... so she wanted it to be taken to a place where she didn't see it.

6.	The painting shows a ..... scene where Judith is beheading Holofernes.
7.	Caravaggio is said to be the master of .....
8.	Caravaggio is thought to have painted ..... of the masterpiece.
9.	The Ministry of Culture wants ..... in France.
10.	An American museum is interested in .....

10 pont

Writing

Part 1

You got an email from your friend, who is at a loss about what to do because she/he seems never to have enough money. Write him/her an email (ca. 150 words) in which you give advice about how to manage his/her money better. Mention the following:

- planning a budget (knowing how much money you are expecting, and what you can spend it on)
- ways to earn money (e.g. part-time jobs)
- making sensible purchases (e.g. finding where the price is the lowest before buying something)
- doing without luxuries

Dear .....,

Thank you for your email. I understand your problem .....

50 pont

Part 2

Some people feel strongly that the use of mobile phones in public places should be restricted. An internet forum calls on it readers to send their comments regarding this topic. Write your opinion (ca. 150 words) and include the following:

- why mobile phones are important
- how we should stop disturbing other people with our mobile phones
- situations where using a mobile phone is irritating for others (e.g. public transport, cinema)
- situations where using a mobile is dangerous (e.g. while driving, interfering with technology)

In my opinion, having a mobile phone is important because .....

50 pont

Listening

Part 1

Track 18–19

You are going to hear an interview with a representative of Dogs, Cats and Other Friends, an organisation of pet owners, June Grass. Your task is to write the letter of the correct answer in the grid below. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Example:

0. Lately, there has been concern about ...

A pets not being good for you for a number of reasons.
B pets spreading salmonella in the United States.
C people in the United States not washing their pets.

1. In Britain, ...

A about two-thirds of the pet-owners keep their pets clean.
B women are more likely to keep their pets clean than men.
C men are more likely to keep their pets clean than women.

2. Nearly 50% of pet-owners ...

A in some regions do not wash their pets even when necessary.
B in the whole country do not wash their pets quite often enough.
C in some regions bathe their dogs and cats every day.

3. The pet's bed should be washed ...

A as often as we wash our own bed.
B as often as possible.
C every second week.

4. A reason why people don't keep their pet's bedding clean is that ...

A they don't mind the smells of their pets.
B their pets are so clean the beds don't smell.
C they get used to the smells their pets create.

5. If a house smells of a dog or cat, ...

A the smell is too weak for 90% of visitors to notice it.
B a vast majority of visitors is too polite to remark on it.
C 10 % of visitors will repeatedly remark on the smell.

6. Fleas can be found ...

A only on pets.
B on pets and their bedding.
C on pets, their bedding and elsewhere.

7. Pet fleas are ...

A dangerous for the whole household.
B dangerous for family members with allergies.
C dangerous for small children and the elderly.

8. Sharing your bed with your pet is not advisable because ...

A it creates a false feeling of security.
B it can lead to transfer of animal diseases.
C it can disturb your sleeping habits.

9. In Britain, people ...

A are known to share their dishes with family members.
B wash their pets' dishes with their own plates and glasses.
C sometimes find dog or cat hair in the food they are eating.

10. Sharing a bed with a pet is ....

A a debated topic among pet owners.
B often discussed on radio programmes.
C one of the topics that people agree about.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B										

10 pont

Part 2

Track 20–21

You are going to hear a talk on alternative energy sources. Your task is to answer the questions below. Use a maximum of five words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0.	**Example:** Which alternative energy sources are discussed in the talk? *wind power and solar power*
1.	Why are we trying to find alternative energy sources (1 reason)? .....
2.	What causes climate change? .....

3.	What do alternative energy sources replace? .....
4.	What did people use wind energy for in the old times? .....
5.	What is the energy collected in wind farms mostly used for? .....
6.	Has building wind farms become cheaper or more expensive? .....
7.	Why can wind farms not be built near villages or towns? .....
8.	What are the two kinds of solar energy? .....
9.	What is an advantage of solar panels? .....
10.	Where is building solar power stations not effective? .....

10 pont

Oral exam

Introduction (3-5 minutes approximately) – is not to be assessed.

The main purpose of this part of the test is to put the candidates at their ease and to familiarize them with the exam situation, that is, the candidates engage in conversation, initiating and reacting to different viewpoints. In this part of the exam, one of the candidates picks a number that gives the topics for the other two parts.

Part 1

Guided conversation (5-8 minutes)

The interviewer initiates a conversation based on the topic determined by the number the examinee has picked and, by asking questions, helps develop the conversation between the two candidates. The examinees should be able to ask and answer questions, express and argue for their opinions.

Topic: Learning languages

Possible questions:

- Why is learning languages increasingly important nowadays?
- What are some efficient ways of learning a foreign language?
- What personal experiences do you have?
- What methods work best for you?
- How can the Internet be a helpful tool when learning a foreign language?

Part 2

Individual presentation of a topic based on visual stimuli (5-8 minutes)

In this part of the exam, the candidates, one after the other, talk about a topic with the help of some pictures. They are not expected to describe the pictures but to present their ideas related to the topic suggested by the pictures.

Topic: Family celebrations

Összesen: 25 pont

6. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

You are going to read an article about common superstitions of men and monkeys but some parts of the text are missing. Find the right part to each blank space (1-10). There are more possible parts given than you need. Give your answers in the grid below. There is an example already done for you.

Superstitious monkeys

Imagine you've been playing for hours at a late-night poker match **(0)** ..... You know you should quit while you're ahead, but you just can't bring yourself to leave any winnings on the table. The winning streak has gone on so long that you can't believe you could lose. But you do. One bad card deals you a killer blow: the spell is broken, and your "hot hand" is gone. Unfortunately, it never existed **(1)** .....

Researchers have taken great pains to prove that the hot hand bias — namely, the bias we carry that makes us believe we see patterns, **(2)** ..... where there are none – doesn't exist.

Now we know that monkeys have this same superstitious bias too. And we also know that they really love to gamble. It seems we two species have more in common than just 93 percent of our DNA. We share an innate predisposition to believe our superstitions result in **(3)** .....

During a study by researchers at Clarkson University **(4)** ....., rhesus monkeys played a fast-paced computer game with built-in rewards: when they correctly guessed the next step in the pattern, they got a treat. However, even when the sequence was random, the monkeys gambled like they were on a winning streak, showing a false belief **(5)** ..... — even when the reality was anything but lucky. Despite being given multiple opportunities

to rehearse a different scenario, the monkeys stuck to the patterns they perceived to be winning ones.

Gambling monkeys hell-bent on a hot hand is one thing; figuring out why they share our special liking for patterns is another. Researchers point to the odds of finding food **(6)** ..... If a monkey finds a plump beetle under tree bark once, it's a clue that he should check nearby trees too. If he finds another beetle nearby, it reinforces a pattern the monkey will probably repeat the next time he's hungry – even though he may never find that second beetle the next 20 times **(7)** .....

It seems neither monkeys nor humans really make decisions free from bias, and we don't even realize **(8)** ..... Take the process by which many humans decide to invest in a particular stock. A stock that rises one day is never guaranteed to rise the next. Or ever again. Yet we believe that if a stock went up once, **(9)** ..... and surely that will be the most logical investment.

This belief in winning and losing streaks may not be solely a product of life experiences, **(10)** ..... It's one that is shared with monkeys, lending a potential genetic component to superstitions that may lead to new approaches to gambling addiction and decision-making theory to name just a couple of possibilities.

Possible missing parts:

A either preservation or gain
B in their run of good luck
C rather than losing
D ~~and tensions are rising~~
E including winning or losing streaks,
F it will do it again,
G people and monkeys
H he seeks it
I in a monkey's natural habitat
J in the first place
K and the University of Rochester
L as was previously thought
M that we are relying on patterns

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
D										

10 pont

Part 2

You are going to read an article about online and retail shopping. On the basis of the text, answer the questions below. Use a maximum of seven words. There is an example done for you.

Do shopping habits still favour retail stores over online?

The rise of online retailing and the financial crash changed British shopping habits dramatically. E-commerce sales in the UK have taken off in recent years despite the UK recession. The reason for the growth of online retail sales is that it is easier for customers and cheaper for retailers to supply their products and services online.

In August this year the IMRG/Capgemini E Retail Sales Index said online retail sales grew by 18% up from 9% in July when customers opted for the high streets in the heatwave. The UK is known as a shopping nation and they lead the world for e-commerce. A report by Verdict Retail claims that online shopping will account for £1 in every £7 spent by 2020.

There have been major changes in how and where people shop. In some British towns the High Street has changed beyond recognition. It is no longer the domain of the traditional big brand retailers such as Marks and Spencer or department stores. It's the online retailers such as Amazon and Asos who dominate retail sales, not the traditional High Street brands.

This means that in Britain, high-street retailers should embrace the internet and think about becoming multi-channel retailers i.e. not to offer either an online or an offline channel to market alone. Fashion chains and brands must invest in their online platforms to join up with their offline channels. They need to understand how one affects the other. A recent Econsultancy report found that 44% of UK consumers always research purchases online before actually buying in-store. This presents a huge opportunity for retailers to make websites drive customers to your stores and to make it easier for shoppers to find out about them and their stores and to buy their products.

On the other side of the globe things are still different. Even if, for example, Christmas shopping is often fraught with unpleasantness – the crowds, the queues, the carols – new research shows Australian shoppers aren't as averse to shopping centres at Christmas as many believe. While there's no doubt online players have forever changed the retail landscape in Australia as well, shopping in-store has retained its appeal with the majority of Aussies, the research points out.

In fact, more than 70 per cent of Australians say they shop the same amount or more in-store now than they did three years ago. The research also shows that the majority of Australians (84%) feel more loyal towards brands with a physical retail presence than those that have an online only presence.

0.	**Example:** What has changed British shopping habits? *online shopping and the financial crash*
1.	Why do retailers prefer online shopping to in-store shopping? .....
2.	Why did customers in the UK prefer retail to online shopping in July? .....
3.	What shops could be found in the High Street in the past? .....
4.	What has taken the place of big department stores in Britain? .....
5.	Where does a multi-channel retailer offer its products? .....
6.	What proportion of Britons decides which product to buy before entering the store? .....
7.	What can make Christmas shopping disagreeable? .....

8.	What do people generally believe about Australian consumers? .....
9.	How has in-store shopping changed in Australia over the past three years? .....
10.	What increases the popularity of a brand in Australia? .....

10 pont

Writing

Part 1

Your friend is wondering about whether to buy a car to commute to university/work. He/she travels about 60 kilometres to the university/workplace every day by train. In an email, he/she has asked whether you think buying a car is a good idea. Write him/her an email (ca. 150 words) in which you mention the following:

- the costs involved in keeping a car (maintenance, insurance, etc.)
- the time you actually save by commuting by car
- comfort (not having to wait for the train/having your own space, etc.)
- convenience (is the station near, how often trains run, etc.)

Dear .....,

Thank you for your email. Whether a car or the train is a better option for commuting depends on a lot of things. Firstly, ...

50 pont

Part 2

Some people think that hardly anybody reads books or goes to the library nowadays. An internet forum calls on its readers to send their comments regarding this topic. Write your opinion (ca. 150 words) and include the following:

- who reads books nowadays and why
- how the role of libraries has changed (why people still visit them)
- what bookshops offer and their availability
- attitudes towards reading (e.g. the role of school/family)

It is generally thought that people have lost their interest in reading books. In my opinion, ...

50 pont

Listening

Part 1

Track 22–23

You are going to hear some students discussing what they gained by studying abroad. Your task is to write the letter of the correct answer in the grid below. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Example:

0. When studying in Brussels, Susan ...
   - (A) travelled to several countries.
   - B mostly travelled by car.
   - C never visited home.

1. Nolan went to Barcelona because ...
   - A he likes the food and football.
   - B he likes football and travelling.
   - C he likes the food and travelling.

2. The best way to learn a language is ...
   - A talking to native speakers.
   - B listening to native speakers.
   - C studying abroad.

3. Raymond thinks it is ... that his reason to study abroad was studying itself.
   - A strange
   - B hilarious
   - C abnormal

4. Nolan made friends ...
   - A with Spanish people only.
   - B with a lot of people.
   - C while doing water sports.

5. Janet thinks ... improves her career opportunities the most.
   - A meeting Italians
   - B doing an internship
   - C making a lot of friends

6. One of the benefits of studying in Oslo was that Raymond became more ...
   - A confident.
   - B responsible.
   - C aggressive.

7. For Susan, the best aspect of studying in Brussels is that ...
   - A it was easy to avoid the hassle of airports.
   - B it will help in continuing her studies.
   - C it made it possible to see several countries.

8. In Nolan's opinion, graduate schools appreciate studying abroad because it shows how ... you are to study.
   - A enthusiastic
   - B accountable
   - C insistent

9. Raymond regrets ...
   - A not being a better cook.
   - B not speaking foreign languages.
   - C not learning more Norwegian.

10. Nolan thinks that globalization has not made ...
   - A travelling abroad to study a lot easier.
   - B it easier to get authentic ingredients.
   - C food taste different in different countries.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A										

10 pont

Part 2

Track 24–25

Listen to the interview with Loredana Grande, a celebrity stylist, who talks about her life and gives some styling advice. Your task is to complete the statements below using not more than 4 words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0.	**Example:** *Loredana's career* proves that you can achieve your goals if you work hard.
1.	Two of Loredana's uncles worked .....
2.	Before starting to work in the fashion industry, Loredana worked .....
3.	If someone wants to be a good stylist, he/she has to know ..... because it can help understand a certain period of time better.

4.	A stylist is advised to learn to sew a little because he/she might be required to .....
5.	..... think that Loredana can fulfil all their impossible wishes.
6.	Loredana has now different ambitions because she .....
7.	As Loredana likes films, she might ..... sometime in the future.
8.	In order to choose the best style for a client, Loredana ..... on him/her.
9.	For Loredana, her job is ..... because it comes from the inside.
10.	Loredana sets trends as she ..... people who watch those music videos where she is the stylist.

10 pont

Oral exam

Introduction (3-5 minutes approximately) – is not to be assessed.

The main purpose of this part of the test is to put the candidates at their ease and to familiarize them with the exam situation, that is, the candidates engage in conversation, initiating and reacting to different viewpoints. In this part of the exam, one of the candidates picks a number that gives the topics for the other two parts.

Part 1

Guided conversation (5-8 minutes)

The interviewer initiates a conversation based on the topic determined by the number the examinee has picked and, by asking questions, helps develop the conversation between the two candidates. The examinees should be able to ask and answer questions, express and argue for their opinions.

Topic: Communication – Keeping in Contact: Mobile phones, Skype, Viber and other alternative ways of making phone calls, and instant messaging programs

Possible questions:

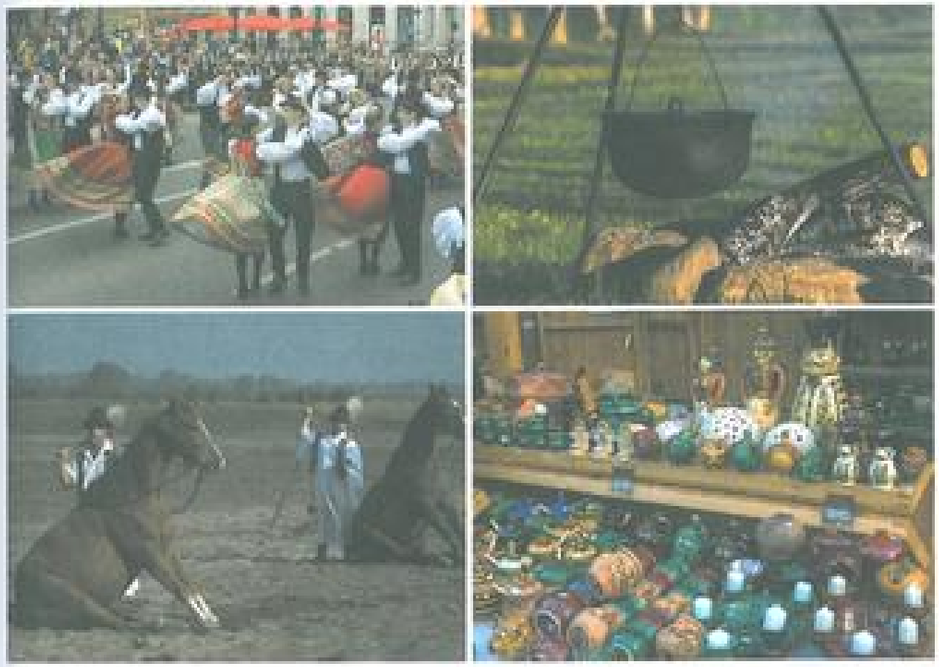
- How have technological devices changed communication in the 21st century?
- What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones?
- How do you communicate with your friends and family on your mobile phone?
- How do you keep in contact with your friends who live near you and those who live far from you?
- Why do people like Skype, Viber and chat programs?

Part 2

Individual presentation of a topic based on visual stimuli (5-8 minutes)

In this part of the exam, the candidates, one after the other, talk about a topic with the help of some pictures. They are not expected to describe the pictures but to present their ideas related to the topic suggested by the pictures.

Topic: Cultural Heritage



25 pont

7. FELADATSOR

Part 1

You are going to read an article about tattoos. Some parts of the text are missing. Find the right part to each blank space (1-10). There are more possible parts given than you need. Give your answers in the grid below. There is an example already done for you.

The general view is that many criminals **(0)** ..... have tattoos whereas great employees do not. However, millions of tattooed and pierced people in the workforce all around the world are highly qualified **(1)** ..... In the United States, 42% of the adult workforce have tattoos and 61% have piercings. It is impossible to determine the character, education, skills, drive or merit of an employee by whether they have tattoos or not.

The reasons why people get tattoos are as unique as the individuals **(2)** ..... Often tattoos are mementos of their family. They may feature meaningful and inspirational verses, sayings or symbols. For inked people, tattoos can capture what means the most to them.

A lot of tattooed people **(3)** ..... turn down jobs where the tattoo and piercing regulations are too strict. This may have an adverse effect on the businesses that restrict the hiring pool with tattoo and piercing regulations. The regulations will make it more difficult to find qualified, experienced and skilled employees. For example, Disney recently changed their recruitment policies and dress code because they were not able to find enough qualified staff **(4)** .....

Having tattooed staff may also be an asset to a business for various reasons. According to polls, the majority of Americans do not find tattoos or piercings unprofessional. FOX News reports that 96% of American adults would not change their current shopping habits if a business had staff with **(5)** .....piercings, as long as they felt they received the same quality

and pricing. On the contrary, a large portion of shoppers would possibly change their shopping habits if they felt a business discriminated against **(6)** ..... To give an example, PetSmart recently changed their corporate policy to allow staff to have visible tattoos and piercings as long as they were not vulgar. This resulted in a sharp increase of over 20,000 new social media followers, gaining thousands of new website back links. The story was also covered by dozens of national magazines, TV stations and newspapers, resulting in press value of over half a million dollars and reaching almost as much direct publicity as Sunday night football.

Admittedly, there is still resentment against tattoos and piercings **(7)** ..... On the other hand, there are also industries where customers view staff with tattoos and piercings more favourably **(8)** ..... This is true particularly in creative arts, music, acting, writing, culinary, athletic and design fields.

All in all, when managers are given the flexibility **(9)** ..... to allow staff to have ink and piercings, it provides more company hiring options, higher retention rates, and often better public relations. This does not mean, however, that tattooed and pierced staff should get **(10)** ..... and benefits.

Possible missing parts:

A preferential treatment
B and hard-working
C employers
D ~~and delinquents~~
E staff with tattoos and piercings
F tattoos and
G and people with piercings
H tattoo-related
I in customer-related industries
J and freedom
K who get tattooed
L than non-tattooed staff
M without tattoos or piercings

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
D										

10 pont

Part 2

You are going to read an article about the history of perfume. On the basis of the text, answer the questions below. Use a maximum of six words. There is an example done for you.

The History of Perfume

When we smell a particular fragrance, we instantly and unconsciously connect that smell to a portion of our memory. Smell can evoke feelings and bring back memories that we forgot we had. Perfume is, quite simply, a mastery of some of the most frequent scents.

The Egyptians were huge fans of perfume, and used it for both ceremonial and beautification purposes: fragrance was thought to be the sweat of the sun god Ra. They even had a god of perfume, Nefertum. Archaeologists have uncovered many Egyptian recipes and elaborate prescriptions for perfume-making. The rich elites of Egyptian society, male and female alike, would adorn themselves with aromas like lily to denote their status.

The ancient Persian royal class was also seriously interested in perfume – so much so that it was common for kings to be pictured with perfume bottles in Persian art. The Persians dominated the perfume trade for hundreds of years, and many believe that they invented the distillation process that led to the discovery of base alcohol. Avicenna, the Persian doctor, chemist and philosopher, experimented extensively with distillation to try and make better scents, and was the first to figure out the chemistry behind perfumes that weren't oil-based.

Though the Persians took over the use of perfume as a sign of political status, it wasn't until the Greeks and Romans became acquainted with it that it began to be viewed as a form of art and produced in consistent quality. So many ancient Roman and Greek perfume recipes have survived that we are actually able to recreate ancient perfumes in our modern era. The ancient Greeks and Romans carefully documented their perfume-

making processes. In fact, there's even a mural in a perfume-maker's house in Pompeii documenting the process of making perfumes. Archaeologists recently uncovered a perfume factory from 2,000 BC, located in Cyprus, which seemed to have specialized in the production of scents like coriander, laurel, myrtle, lavender, and rosemary. Perfume slowly spread throughout the globe, and for a while, scents were reserved mainly for use in religious ceremonies. However, in 1190, perfume began to be produced commercially in Paris, and from there, it blossomed into a massive industry once more.

If you were *anybody* in Europe from the 1200s to about the 1600s, you carried a ball of scented materials as a protection against infection or merely as a useful article to keep the air around you clean. Since the medieval Europeans literally thought that bad air could make you sick, these little baubles were seen as life-savers as well as charming accessories.

The first alcohol-based perfume was created in this period, too: it was known as *Hungary Water*, because it was believed to have been created for the Queen of Hungary during the 14th century, and involved distilled alcohol and herbs, probably rosemary and mint.

A serious breakthrough in perfume production came in medieval Italy, when they discovered how to create *aqua mirabilis*, a clear substance made of 95 percent alcohol and imbued with a strong scent. And thus, the liquid perfume was born. After this invention, Italy – Venice in particular – became the centre of the world perfume trade for several hundred years.

0.	**Example:** What do we associate scents with? *feelings and memories*
1.	What proves that the ancient Egyptians were capable of making perfumes? .....
2.	What did the rich ancient Egyptians express with scents? .....
3.	What shows that rich Persians used perfumes? .....

4.	What makes it possible for us to recreate ancient perfumes accurately? .....
5.	What shows the perfume-making process in Pompeii? .....
6.	What was found in Cyprus? .....
7.	Where were perfumes mostly used for centuries? .....
8.	Why did people take a scented ball with them? (one reason) .....
9.	What was *Hungary Water*? .....
10.	What does *aqua mirabilis* contain? .....

10 pont

Writing

Part 1

Your friend is worried about the effect we humans have on our planet. In an email, he/she has asked for your advice on what he/she can do to reduce pollution and save energy. Write him/her an email (ca. 150 words) in which you mention the following:

- recycling (e.g. paper)
- reusing (e.g. plastic bags and bottles)
- saving energy (e.g. switching off appliances)
- not using your car so often

Dear .....,

Thank you for your email in which you asked about a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle. In my opinion, ...

50 pont

Part 2

The changing shopping habits of people are being discussed on an internet forum and you want to share your views with the others. Write your comment (ca. 150 words) and include the following:

- online shopping
- small shops and supermarkets
- shopping centres
- markets / buying from the producer directly

The way people do their shopping, as well as the way they think about it, has changed in several ways. I for my part think that .....

50 pont

Listening

Part 1

Track 26–27

You are going to hear a text about the advantages of renting a car. Your task is to write the letter of the correct answer in the grid below. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Example:

0. Car rentals ...
   - A A are an invention of the 21st century.
   - (B) used to be popular with businessmen who travelled a lot.
   - C are operated by low-cost airlines.

1. Low-cost airlines ...
   - A have decreased the popularity of car rentals.
   - B make it possible to get to know more and more places.
   - C offer cheaper tickets to those who rent a vehicle.

2. When people are on holiday ...
   - A they are more willing to pay higher taxi fares.
   - B they don't mind travelling a lot.
   - C they want to avoid feeling anxious.

3. At the airports ...
   - A you can easily find car rentals.
   - B taxi companies offer cheap services to the city centre.
   - C car rentals don't have offices.

4. Buses are not real competitors of car rentals because ...
   - A their services are more expensive.
   - B they don't offer the comfort rented cars do.
   - C bus stops are quite far from one another.

5. If you rent a car, ...
   - A you can save money on finding accommodation outside the city centre.
   - B you can get discounts at hotels.
   - C making hotel reservations is much easier.

6. Places that are off the beaten track ...
   - A are more easily accessible if you rent a car.
   - B cannot be reached by taxi.
   - C have dining facilities with a view.

7. Renting a car is a comfortable option when you travel because ...
   - A a car is not as crowded as public transportation vehicles.
   - B bus stops are far away from terminals.
   - C you don't have to carry your suitcases to bus stops.

8. Car rental companies ...
   - A provide good bargains to clients.
   - B always offer first-class cars at a low price.
   - C compete with travel agencies/tourist offices.

9. Renting a car is a good option not only for tourists because ...
   - A owning and maintaining a car costs more money.
   - B you can more often go and shop in an IKEA store.
   - C you don't have to pay for parking at all.

10. If you are travelling long distances with children, ...
   - A you will reach your destination late at night.
   - B you will have to consider how often to stop and have a rest.
   - C the chances to get involved in an accident are high.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B										

10 pont

Part 2

Track 28–29

You are going to hear a text about Peggy A. Whitson, an American biochemistry researcher and astronaut. While listening, answer the questions below. Use a maximum of seven words. There is an example already done for you.

0.	**Example:** When was Peggy A. Whitson born? *9 February, 1960*
1.	What did Whitson's parents do for a living? .....
2.	What made Whitson decide to become an astronaut? .....
3.	What did Whitson study at Iowa Wesleyan College? .....
4.	What is Whitson's husband's present research about? .....
5.	How much time did Whitson spend in space during her first expedition? .....
6.	How many spacewalks has Whitson completed? .....
7.	What did Whitson command in 2008 and 2017? .....
8.	What name did the Science Lab in her elementary school get in 2008? .....
9.	Why did Whitson and her team investigate magnetized cells and tools? .....
10.	What are some of Whitson's hobbies? (name two) .....

10 pont

Oral exam

Introduction (3-5 minutes approximately) – is not to be assessed.

The main purpose of this part of the test is to put the candidates at their ease and to familiarize them with the exam situation, that is, the candidates engage in conversation, initiating and reacting to different viewpoints. In this part of the exam, one of the candidates picks a number that gives the topics for the other two parts.

Part 1

Guided conversation (5-8 minutes)

The interviewer initiates a conversation based on the topic determined by the number the examinee has picked and, by asking questions, helps develop the conversation between the two candidates. The examinees should be able to ask and answer questions, express and argue for their opinions.

Topic: Buying or renting a flat or a house

Possible questions:

- Would you rather buy a flat or a house? Why?
- Is it better to rent or buy a flat or a house? Why?
- What do people do when they want to buy a flat or house?
- How difficult or easy is it to buy your own flat or house?
- If you could buy your dream house or flat, what would it look like?

Part 2

Individual presentation of a topic based on visual stimuli (5-8 minutes)

In this part of the exam, the candidates, one after the other, talk about a topic with the help of some pictures. They are not expected to describe the pictures but to present their ideas related to the topic suggested by the pictures.

Topic: A Healthy Lifestyle

25 pont

8. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

You are going to read an article about fashion modelling but some parts of the text are missing. Find the right part to each blank space (10). There are more possible parts given than you need. Give your answers in the grid below. There is an example already done for you.

When you tell people that you are a model, they instantly think about a jet-set life and a lot of glamour. Also it's a big myth that as a model, it's just **(0)** ..... and yes, there are the pictures and the money! In fact, it takes a lot of effort (and luck) to achieve something.

Fashion modelling is one of the most challenging careers. You have to look **(1)** ....., and there can be a lot of rejection before finally having that dream career. It can be a very promising job, but also has its own sets of difficulties. A typical day for a fashion model lasts 12 hours, **(2)** ..... The average casting day of a model begins like this: wake-up early, have an abundant breakfast (this is a must because it has to last all through the day), prepare the bag with all items needed **(3)** ..... out in the city. As soon as you step out, you know that you'll be facing a long day, running from one place to another, hoping that everything goes well and **(4)** ..... A model's typical bag can vary in size from a regular compact backpack to big suitcases and you can really find in it all that you want and more. You have plasters in case blisters occur, a pair of heels, hairspray and perfume. No matter the weather conditions, whether it's freezing cold, wind or rain, snow or burning sun, a model has to look perfect and fresh, **(5)** .....! Not so easy after a day of running all around the bustling city.

With modelling you can earn lots of money because it is one of the most highly-paid jobs existing today, but **(6)** ..... We can see top models being rich and famous. But if we take a closer look, we might even reconsider it. Supermodels are the richest ones in the modelling world. The other models

that are not famously known can only earn around $200 for every job they have. And another thing is **(7)** ..... It is really a pretty difficult career if you are not yet that famous.

People always say that models get to have free clothes from designers. We see them at parties wearing designer clothes and **(8)** ..... What we don't know is that what they wear **(9)** ..... They are just borrowed clothes from the designer who uses them to endorse his designs. They will all be returned later, including the dress, shoes, and accessories.

Models must always maintain their thin figure as they are often required to be thin and tall. People say that models barely eat. Well, they do eat. But they take proper care of their bodies and **(10)** ..... That is why most models try to go through extreme dieting in order to have that perfect figure.

Possible missing parts:

A they are not sure to have daily work
B to face a full day
C no unpleasant surprises arise
D expensive jewellery
E must be willing to move cities
F straight out of the beauty parlour
G is not really theirs
H ~~some easy posing~~
I there is always a price to pay
J perfect at all times
K and working on a photo shoot
L try to control gaining weight
M with no breaks for food

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
H										

10 pont

Part 2

You are going to read an article about life in medieval castles in England. After reading this article, finish the sentences on the basis of the text. Use a maximum of five words. There is an example done for you.

Life in a medieval castle was harsh by modern standards. Hardships were plenty, and even the wealthiest often found themselves living in less than adequate quarters. There was no central heating, only a central hearth or fireplace. In early medieval times fires were still placed in the centre of the Great Hall and only later did castles feature fires against the wall in other rooms.

The heat from fireplaces was usually saved for the lord and his family. Servants, soldiers, and others shivered a lot in the cold medieval nights. The lord, his family and guests had the additional comfort of heavy blankets, feather mattresses, fur covers, and tapestries hanging on the walls to block the damp and breezes, while others usually slept in the towers and had only lighter bedclothes and the human body for warmth. The lord and lady's personal attendants were fortunate to stay with their master or mistress in their separate sleeping quarters. Although they slept on the floor wrapped in a blanket, they could absorb some of the warmth of the fireplace.

Life during the Middle Ages began at sunrise, when a guard trumpeted the day's start. Servants had already risen, ensuring that fires were lit in the kitchen and great hall and preparing a small breakfast for the lower orders. Once the lord and his lady were up and dressed, chambermaids entered their bedchambers, swept the floor and emptied chamber pots and washbasins. Laundresses began the day's wash.

A small breakfast of bread and drink was taken by all, and then, if devout, the lord and his family entered the chapel for morning mass. After that, the lord started the day's business. He was the castle's chief administrator managing a vast array of officers and servants. He exercised absolute authority over his castle, his estates and his subjects. His powers were political, judicial, fiscal, and included the policing and defence of his territory. Like his king, he administered justice, inflicted punishment, collected dues from his subjects, and in some cases minted his own coins.

The first of the two main meals of the day for the nobles was served between 10 a.m. and noon. Medieval food was prepared in large kitchens, often in a

separate building to reduce the fire risk. Food included cereals, vegetables, fish and other seafood, as well as plenty of meat and bread. Herbs and spices were used extensively and dairy products, sweets and desserts were popular.

Meals were regulated by basic rules of etiquette, and diet by Church teaching which prohibited the eating of various foods at different times of year, prescribing an annual round of fasts and feasts.

After dinner, which often featured three or four courses as well as entertainment, the day's activities would resume. Running a medieval castle involved organising the work of numerous officers and servants, as well as managing food production. Forests were needed for hunting, farms for meat, vegetables and fruit, ice houses for year-round ice, dovecotes for young pigeons and pigeon eggs. Rivers and fishponds provided fish.

The lady of the castle spent much of the day overseeing the work of ladies-in-waiting and chambermaids, as well as supervising the activities of the kitchen staff. She also kept an eye on her large group of spinners, weavers, and embroiderers who produced a range of medieval attire.

The evening meal was generally eaten late in the day, sometimes just before bedtime. It was not as formidable as dinner, but ensured residents would never be hungry when they settled down to sleep off the day's labours.

Holidays were times for forgetting the stresses of life. The peasants, as well as the castle's household, found time for pleasure, and made up for their struggles as best they could.

0.	**Example:** Nobles used *tapestries* to keep the winds and dampness from the rooms of their castles.
1.	The personal servants of the lord and the lady were considered lucky because there was ..... in the rooms where they slept.
2.	..... were the first people to get up in a medieval castle.
3.	Medieval people used to eat ..... for breakfast.
4.	Between breakfast and dinner, the religious nobles .....
5.	The nobles had dinner .....
6.	Food was often prepared outside the castle building to .....
7.	..... decided when people could eat meat and fish.
8.	The meat for meals in medieval castles came from .....
9.	..... made the clothes for medieval lords and ladies.
10.	People were able to relax a bit .....

10 pont

Writing

Part 1

You got an email from your friend who is wondering what the best way to learn a new language is. He/she is thinking about moving to a country where the language is spoken, but is wondering what,

if anything, he/she could do before that to learn the real language. Write him/her an email (ca. 150 words) in which you give him/her your opinion about the following:

- difficulties in a foreign environment at a very low level of language knowledge
- courses and/or course books that might be useful
- using the internet (e.g. reading, listening)
- watching TV, listening to music

Dear .....,

Thank you for your email. I was surprised to hear that you are considering a move to a foreign country. Living in a foreign language community is

.....

50 pont

Part 2

People's opinion about the happiest stage of life is often very different. Some think teenagers are the happiest; some believe that childhood is the best time of life, whereas others vote for adulthood or being a pensioner. An internet site is asking for your view on which the best period of life is. Write your opinion (ca. 150 words) and include the following:

- Compare the responsibilities with those of other age groups.
- Compare the amount and quality of free-time.
- Compare the psychological ability to enjoy life.
- Compare the biological ability to enjoy life.

It is quite difficult to decide which the happiest period in life is since all ages have their advantages and disadvantages. However, I think.....

50 pont

Listening

Part 1

Track 30–31

You are going to hear a text about street art and its famous representative, Banksy. Listen to the text and choose the correct answer. Give your answers in the grid below. There is an a example of already done for you.

Example:

0. Street art ...
   - (A) is not appreciated by everyone.
   - B is the basis of all forms of art.
   - C means the deliberate destruction of public or private property.

1. Street art ...
   - A is the same as graffiti art.
   - B is as old as graffiti art.
   - C is widespread in London.

2. Street artists ...
   - A are told where to draw or paint.
   - B are allowed to place their works anywhere they wish.
   - C decide themselves where they put their works.

3. Street art ...
   - A can boost the economy of a city.
   - B makes locals more artistic.
   - C costs a lot to a city.

4. Locals and tourists ...
   - A often follow street artists everywhere.
   - B take pictures of street art.
   - C like hunting together.

5. Banksy ...
- **A** is the surname of the most famous contemporary British street artist.
- **B** started to work in London as a street artist more than ten years ago.
- **C** deals only with political themes.

6. Banksy's art ...
- **A** often criticises politics in a funny way.
- **B** can easily be distinguished from others.
- **C** is modern because it always relies on multimedia elements.

7. Banksy ...
- **A** is one of the favourite interviewees of reporters.
- **B** became famous once he started to work.
- **C** is admired for his art throughout the world.

8. Banksy's art inspires ...
- **A** only novice artists.
- **B** both novice and experienced artists.
- **C** only the most experienced artists.

9. Banksy's best-known work ...
- **A** can still be found in London.
- **B** was sold for almost £40,000 at an English auction.
- **C** has been removed from the wall.

10. The title of Banksy's best-known work is ...
- **A** "Banksy Effect."
- **B** "There is always hope."
- **C** "Girl with a Balloon".

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A										

10 pont

Part 2

Track 32–33

You are going to hear the story of two people, Tom and Henry. While listening, answer the questions below. Use a maximum of seven words. There is an example already done for you.

0.	**Example:** What is the aim of Tom and Henry's mission? *prove that British food is good*
1.	What made Tom and Henry famous? .....
2.	Who motivated Tom to become a baker? .....
3.	What prize did Tom win? .....
4.	If you have a good recipe, what makes good bread, according to Tom? .....
5.	What are the most popular products of Tom's bakery in barbecue season? .....
6.	What menus do Tom's shops offer? .....
7.	What did Tom's son achieve at the age of 10? .....
8.	What happened while Tom was preparing bread on stage in Liverpool? .....

9.	Who helped Tom to knead bread on stage in Liverpool? .....
10.	Why is it good that Tom and his brother travel together and not alone? .....

10 pont

Oral exam

Introduction (3-5 minutes approximately) – is not to be assessed.

The main purpose of this part of the test is to put the candidates at their ease and to familiarize them with the exam situation, that is, the candidates engage in conversation, initiating and reacting to different viewpoints. In this part of the exam, one of the candidates picks a number that gives the topics for the other two parts.

Part 1

Guided conversation (5-8 minutes)

The interviewer initiates a conversation based on the topic determined by the number the examinee has picked and, by asking questions, helps develop the conversation between the two candidates. The examinees should be able to ask and answer questions, express and argue for their opinions.

Topic: Travelling – trips in Hungary and abroad

Possible questions:

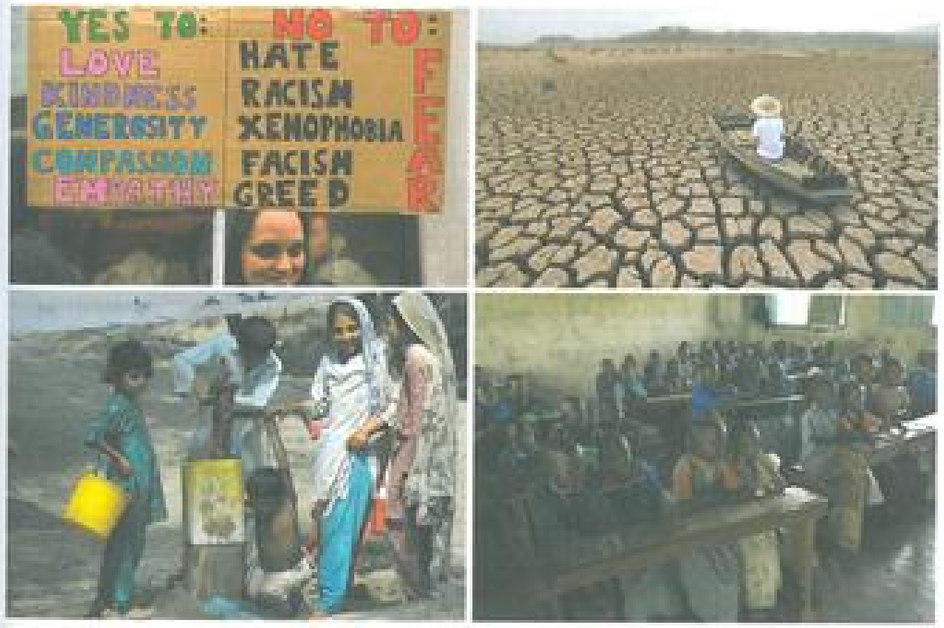
- Why do people travel?
- What do you consider the best form of travelling? Why? / How do you like to travel? Why?
- Which is the safest way of travelling? Why?
- What documents do you need when you travel to a foreign country?
- How do you prepare for a holiday abroad?

Part 2

Individual presentation of a topic based on visual stimuli (5-8 minutes)

In this part of the exam, the candidates, one after the other, talk about a topic with the help of some pictures. They are not expected to describe the pictures but to present their ideas related to the topic suggested by the pictures.

Topic: Current issues



25 pont

MEGOLDÁSOK

1. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
I	D	L	M	G	B	A	H	F	J	K

Part 2

0.	spending your holiday at home
1.	they will do it later
2.	saving money (on airline tickets and hotels)/saving time (on travelling)/knowing your flight won't be cancelled/luggage won't get lost
3.	must not be done/should be avoided
4.	to pack a suitcase
5.	go for a guided walk
6.	go on/take a dinner cruise
7.	enjoyable and healthy
8.	windmills
9.	supporting/cheering for your local team
10.	when they go to the theatre/to the theatre, opera or ballet

Writing

Part 1

Dear Barbara,

Thank you for your email. I was so happy to hear that you are coming to visit us soon. Let me tell you a few things about my town, Martonvásár.

My town is very kid- and family friendly and there's always lots to see and do although it's quite small with about 6,000 inhabitants. It is located about 30 kilometres from Budapest and the distance to Székesfehérvár is the same.

Martonvásár is the centre of Hungarian Beethoven cult. The famous composer stayed in the Brunsvik Palace and composed the famous "Für Elise" there. Several cultural events are organised in the Castle, and it also hosts a Beethoven Museum. There is also a beautiful English Garden next to the Castle. There is a little island on the lake of the garden, where Beethoven concerts are given in summer.

There are a lot of things to do and places to visit in the huge Castle park, so we can spend a whole day there. The next day we could visit the only Kindergarten Museum in Hungary. It is quite famous and there are lots of interesting toys and children's programmes to see.

On Saturday I think we could go to Székesfehérvár to see the remains of the Roman city you said you'd like to see. And since I know you're interested in football, on Sunday we could go and see a match at the stadium in the Castle garden.

See you soon,

Kata

Part 2

More and more families choose to share their household between multiple generations. In my opinion, having three generations living under one roof is both beneficial and disadvantageous for various reasons.

The older generation can share their experience and time with their children and grandchildren and the younger generations can also teach a lot to the grandparents and help them cope with new technology and new ways of managing things like bank accounts and dealing with taxes.

It is also much easier to maintain a property when both the expenses and the household chores can be shared between the grandparents and the parents living together. The grandparents can do the everyday shopping on weekdays, as well as help the children with their homework. They can also cook for the whole household if they want to, and help with the gardening.

The whole family can spend evenings and weekends together, for example, they can go hiking or play boardgames if the weather is not nice. It is important, however, for the family members to spend some time on their own so as to avoid tension. All families have their own habits and routines, and it is important to take this into consideration.

Before moving together, it is very important for the family members to discuss all financial issues. I think they can agree on the other things later.

Listening

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B	C	C	A	B	A	C	B	B	B	C

Part 2

0.	on memory
1.	(only) valuable information
2.	irrelevant / unimportant details
3.	storing information
4.	overwrite old /existing memories
5.	to create new neurons
6.	make (more intelligent) decisions
7.	predict new experiences
8.	the environment
9.	changes (very often)
10.	you (will) remember

2. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
F	B	H	E	K	A	I	G	M	C	L

Part 2

0.	double
1.	people sleeping at friends', B&Bs and hostels
2.	addiction, mental issues, breakdown of relationships
3.	loss of private tenancy
4.	revival of Right to Buy
5.	to make landlords cut rent
6.	homeless and women in abusive relationships
7.	building 90,000 affordable homes
8.	people with lower incomes
9.	when they are not considered a priority
10.	by helping them reorganize their finances

Writing

Part 1

Dear John,

Thank you for your email. I was very sorry to hear that people don't have time for hobbies in your country. I think having a hobby is essential for living a balanced life.

People in my neighbourhood who don't have much time are likely to take up artistic hobbies like drawing or painting. For drawing, all you need are sheets of paper and a pencil. The biggest advantage is that you can stop it any time you want to, while having a pet or doing sports can be really time-consuming. These are the two other popular hobbies in my neighbourhood.

Most of my friends spend a couple of hours with their hobbies two or three times a week, but those who have a pet have to spend a long time taking care of it and playing with it every day. People who do sports seriously also have to do that every day.

Most hobbies are also quite cheap unless you choose something extraordinary like collecting sports cars or doing extreme sports. Skydiving and flying aeroplanes are also very expensive hobbies, and there are many others. Drawing, writing and reading, on the other hand, are cheap and enjoyable hobbies.

I think the most important thing is to do something you really enjoy and always remember to have some time for yourself. Having a hobby helps you cope with stress and gives you energy to cope with challenges.

Your friend,

Sean

Part 2

As far as I am concerned, the main role of today's newspapers is to entertain people on a daily basis, to inform them about the latest happenings, spread factually accurate information, and sometimes to influence or control people's decisions. They also play a significant role in business and economics as they promote products and corporations.

Regarding reliability, newspapers are not as credible as they used to be. They often create false or altered news or stories in order to attract more readers. Furthermore, newspapers can easily get biased by a prestigious person or a political party creating a platform through which the opinions and attitudes of millions of readers can be manipulated.

As I mentioned before, the number of articles which provide facts and the ones that are entertaining and sensational is not balanced. Many newspapers exercise so-called yellow journalism, taking a real story and changing it to gain more readers. These articles are often based on famous people's lives due to the increasing rate of people's interest in gossip.

What's more, being famous can be a drawback as journalists often intrude into the private life of celebrities making it miserable. Newspapers do not

care if their stories are proved to be wrong and they have to pay fines after a court case since they make enough money with the increased sales.

Listening

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B	C	A	B	A	C	C	A	C	C	B

Part 2

0.	colleagues
1.	They offer support / increase productivity.
2.	work and friendship roles
3.	favouritism and special treatment
4.	They feel excluded.
5.	Work comes first / is the top priority.
6.	They offer support.
7.	by giving away secrets / intimate knowledge
8.	in a stressful (work) environment
9.	different interests / political opinions / circle of friends
10.	It is rewarding.

3. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
J	C	M	A	E	G	I	L	B	H	F

Part 2

0.	in Italy or Holland
1.	for medical purposes / to treat medical problems
2.	British troops drank gin in Holland.
3.	Gin became more popular. / Distillation of gin increased.
4.	beer and ale
5.	the poor
6.	Respectable firms started to make gin.
7.	London
8.	It contains lime juice.
9.	their original (medical) purpose / All were drunk to stay healthy.
10.	It was a mixed drink (containing gin).

Writing

Part 1

Dear Peter,

Thank you for your email. I was surprised to hear that you are thinking about becoming a vegetarian. It might be dangerous because you are still young and your body is growing.

Life without eating meat could be harmful for your body. Meat has a lot of protein that is good for you. There is not as much protein in vegetables.

You shouldn't use a lot of spices and salt to make your food taste better because it's not healthy. Using too much salt can make your blood pressure high, and that can cause strokes and heart attacks. Spices can also contain bad chemicals and eating too much of them will be bad for you in the long term.

If you really want to become a vegetarian, you will have to eat a lot of vegetables and fruit to replace meat. They are very good for you because they contain a lot of vitamins which are very good for your body.

If you take being a vegetarian seriously, you shouldn't eat any chocolate or sweets that contain milk because it comes from cows. But even if you don't, you should not eat much of them because it is not good for your teeth and skin.

Thanks again for your email. I'm hoping to get another one soon!

Your friend,

Daniel

Part 2

Homeschooling has both advantages and disadvantages. In my opinion, learning in school can be hard for many kids and teenagers. If they can't make friends easily, homeschooling is better because they can concentrate better when they are not learning in a group.

Learning at home is also good for athletes because they can learn at their own speed and have more time for matches and trainings. Another advantage is that students can concentrate on difficult subjects and those that they will need for their work.

For students learning at home it is easier to lose motivation because they don't have to study every day. At school we learn to keep going and bounce back after bad grades. We can also go to camps and class excursions.

The biggest advantages of going to school are connected to being in a group with other kids. We learn to adapt to others and get used to working with other people. No matter what, we develop some social skills through the years and learn to make friends from a young age. It will be much easier to talk to new people at our workplace and meetings, and also to talk in front of other people.

Listening

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B	A	B	A	C	B	C	B	B	C	A

Part 2

0.	record-breaking British triathlonist
1.	85 days
2.	support team
3.	in Zimbabwe
4.	cutting cabbages
5.	he wanted a change / he was feeling miserable
6.	a month
7.	dressed as a penguin/wearing a penguin costume
8.	climbed the highest peaks / took on new challenges
9.	jellyfish (tentacles)
10.	from writing books

4. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
G	D	E	J	A	F	B	H	I	M	K

Part 2

0.	planning our day-to-day activities
1.	the information
2.	get ready / prepare
3.	comparing prior weather to current weather / using statistics
4.	(up to) five days
5.	difficult / useless
6.	not needed /unnecessary
7.	good / pleasant weather
8.	dust and water vapour
9.	Celtic beliefs /tradition
10.	cloudy weather

Writing

Part 1

Dear Carl,

Thank you for your email. I'm glad you're taking interest in water sports.

In my country, there are many indoor swimming pools open all year in Budapest and in a lot of big towns. These provide everything from swimming lessons to beginners to the chance of joining the local water polo team, so everyone can pursue water sports at the level they choose and are determined enough to reach.

We can list plenty of successful sportsmen and sportswomen who have represented Hungary in the swimming pool at various events, so watching water sports has also become quite popular. A lot of people have their favourite team or swimmer, and wouldn't miss a single chance to see them win.

The most popular swimmer is probably Katinka Hosszú, who has won several Olympic medals as well as world championships, but people are also interested in other swimmers and both the men's and women's water polo teams.

Quite a lot of young people pursue other water sports, for example, canoeing or kayaking, mainly where there is a river near or flowing through the town they live in. We have been quite successful in big sports events in these outdoor events as well.

I personally have never tried any water sports other than swimming and I absolutely love it, both indoors and outdoors.

Can't wait to hear how your interest in water sports is developing!

Best wishes,

Aladár

Part 2

Elections play an important role in a democracy. Without elections we would not be able to participate in politics and express our opinions by choosing the political party whose ideas we agree with.

In Hungary we have municipal and parliamentary elections for our own country, and we also elect Hungarian members to the Parliament of the European Union. The municipal and EU parliamentary elections take place every five years, and the Hungarian parliamentary elections happen every four years. We always vote on a Sunday so that everybody has time to participate, and those who are, for example, at hospital and cannot go to vote at their district, have the chance to put their votes in a mobile box. Hungarians who are abroad at the time of an election can vote at their embassy.

I think it is important to have regular elections partly because there is an age limit, and partly because sometimes there are new parties. Some people also change their opinion for some reason, and so it is better if the voters can make a new decision.

In my opinion, it is important to vote because this way people can have an effect on how things are run in their town or village, in their country, and in the European Union.

Listening

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A	B	B	C	C	C	A	A	B	C	C

Part 2

0.	the masses without money / poor people
1.	Eastern European countries / East Europe /Germany and East Europe
2.	West Germany
3.	popularity
4.	became interested in /started to try
5.	a Mini
6.	had less
7.	smoke and smell
8.	the (front) passenger
9.	plastic or paper
10.	steel

5. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
G	M	I	D	F	L	E	H	C	A	B

Part 2

0.	about 400 years old
1.	in the attic
2.	dust and dirt
3.	cotton wool and water
4.	an ancestor
5.	didn't like / couldn't stand/ hated the painting
6.	biblical / gory / dramatic
7.	light and shadow/ chiaroscuro
8.	two versions
9.	to keep the painting
10.	buying the painting

Writing

Part 1

Dear Sarah,

Thank you for your email. I understand your problem because I have been in the same situation. There are a few things that may help you, so I'll do my best to write them down for you.

First of all, it is always important to be aware of how much money you can spend. The best thing you can do before shopping is to write a list. This way, at the shop you can sort out all the things that you don't need. This can create a balance between the money you have and the money you spend.

Talking about shopping, you shouldn't go to just one shop. After writing the list, visit as many supermarkets as you can, and try to find the cheapest products possible. For groceries you can sometimes go to the market.

If you don't have enough money to fulfil your basic needs, you should apply for a part-time job. For example, fast food restaurants always need workers, and they are very flexible in terms of working hours.

Finally, it is really important to stop buying things you actually don't need. You have to pay attention to living without luxuries and stop buying stuff you can't afford.

I hope you will find my advice helpful. I look forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes,

Anna

Part 2

In my opinion, having a mobile phone is important because they have become deeply integrated into our everyday lives. Therefore we would have difficulties if we couldn't use them when we need to.

Mobile phones are an amazing invention. We can use them to communicate with others, search for information, get help quickly, and we can also use them as a form of entertainment on the go.

Unfortunately, these useful gadgets can sometimes be quite annoying, but if we are careful enough, we can avoid most of these situations. For example, when we are on a public transport vehicle, we should not talk loudly on the phone, or if our earphones are not the greatest, we should not listen to loud music. In the cinema or other dark places, the light will disturb people around us, so we should not use our phones. When having a conversation, it is simply rude to use a phone.

There are situations when using a mobile phone is dangerous, like when we are driving or walking on the street. On the other hand, we might need to use the phone, for example, to report an accident.

I do not think that banning the use of phones would be efficient. We should just keep in mind when it is safe to use them and that we should not annoy people around us.

Listening

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B	C	A	C	C	B	C	A	B	C	A

Part 2

0.	wind power and solar power
1.	to reduce pollutants / to reduce greenhouse gases / to preserve the ecological balance / to conserve non-renewable energy sources
2.	the greenhouse effect
3.	coal, oil, natural gas
4.	to power sailing ships / windmills
5.	industry
6.	cheaper
7.	They create noise disturbance. / They are noisy.
8.	passive and active
9.	They can be used long. / They need little maintenance. / They don't need maintenance.
10.	in colder regions

6. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
D	J	E	A	K	B	I	H	M	F	L

Part 2

0.	online shopping and financial crash
1.	It is cheaper.
2.	It was hot. / (There was) a heatwave.
3.	big brand retailers and department stores
4.	online stores
5.	(both) online and offline
6.	44%
7.	crowds, queues, carols
8.	They prefer online shopping to retail. / They don't like shopping centres.
9.	It has increased /grown.
10.	physical (retail) presence

Writing

Part 1

Dear Jake,

Thank you for your email. Whether a car or a train is a better option for commuting depends on a lot of things.

Firstly, you have to decide whether you want a recent model or an older used car. You must keep in mind the costs of having a car, like insurance and maintenance. If I were you, I would choose an older used car. Not only because it's cheaper but also because the maintenance would be

significantly reduced since there are a lot of low-priced parts available for them.

You should also consider whether going by car saves you time. You have to find out if your university has a parking place and if it is free. If there is no parking place near your university, it might be quicker to use the train, and if parking is expensive, train might be cheaper.

It is more comfortable to travel by car, in your own space, at your own time but if the train timetable is good and the station is near the university, you could save time by studying on the train.

All in all, it is your choice to make but I would advise you to buy a car if you can afford it.

Best regards,

Noel

Part 2

It is generally thought that people have lost their interest in reading books. In my opinion, this statement is exaggerated. In my experience not only elderly people read books but teenagers and young adults also read a lot because they know it is useful and also fun.

Some, mostly elderly, people still go to libraries to read books, and others to do research on computers. Young people have also found out that libraries are a good place to socialize and meet new people. They can easily make friends when they meet others who live nearby and have the same interests.

There is also at least one bookshop in most towns. In bigger towns there are cafés in the bookshops as well as a variety of books. They are also good places to meet your friends and get to know some new people.

At schools teachers sometimes tell learners who are not mature enough to read sophisticated books. That leads to some learners disliking reading. I think these compulsory readings make it hard for the teachers to motivate students to read.

I hope that in the future people who don't like reading books will realise how much fun it is to get absorbed in a story you really like.

Listening

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A	C	C	A	B	B	A	B	A	C	B

Part 2

0.	Loredana's career
1.	as master tailors
2.	as a make-up artist/at a cosmetic counter
3.	(a little) fashion history
4.	make emergency repairs /explain what to do
5.	(Some) clients
6.	became/ is a mother / has a son
7.	direct a fashion documentary
8.	does some research
9.	spiritual
10.	(unconsciously) inspires / provides inspiration for

7. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
D	B	K	G	M	F	E	I	L	J	A

Part 2

0.	feelings and memories
1.	recipes and prescriptions (have been found) / (there are) recipes
2.	their (social and political) status
3.	their paintings with perfume bottles / Kings were pictured with perfume bottles.
4.	Romans and Greeks documented the process. / detailed documentation (of the process)
5.	a mural (in a perfume-maker's house)
6.	a perfume factory (from 2,000 BC)
7.	(mainly) in religious ceremonies
8.	to protect themselves from infections / to keep the air clean
9.	The first alcohol-based perfume / perfume with distilled alcohol and herbs
10.	(95 percent) alcohol and (strong) scent

Writing

Part 1

Dear John,

Thank you for your email in which you asked about the more environmentally-friendly lifestyle. In my opinion, we have a great effect on our environment, and I'll be happy to tell you how to reduce pollution and save energy.

Recycling is the first step to a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle. You can recycle paper, glass, cans, and kitchen waste like peels and eggshells. This way we don't make so much garbage, and don't have to fell trees to make paper, for example. Reusing items like bottles and plastic bags has the same beneficial outcome: there is no harmful waste and no new bags and bottles have to be produced.

To save energy, you can start by switching off appliances and lights when you are not using them. When you buy new appliances, make sure that they are energy-efficient. Bigger changes, like insulating your house, or replacing windows and doors that do not keep out the cold or heat can also be useful.

Lastly, you could decide to use your car only when it is necessary, and go to nearby places on foot or by bike. For longer distances you can use public transport. In my opinion, it is better to use trams and trolleybuses than buses that work on petrol, and trains are also better than buses.

Let me know about your new lifestyle in your next email.

Best wishes,

Mark

Part 2

The way people do their shopping and, as well as the way they think about it, has changed in several ways. I for my part think that the biggest change is the introduction of online shopping. We do not have to leave our home to do the shopping anymore since we can order everything from groceries and clothes to appliances and furniture. This makes it possible to spend much less time doing shopping, and we have more free time.

I think that people in Hungary still do most of their shopping in small shops and supermarkets. Small shops are usually closer to homes and the service is friendlier than in the supermarkets. On the other hand, the prices are sometimes higher, and the choice of products is not so big.

Shopping centres were very popular when fewer people bought their goods online. In Hungary they still are quite crowded because people like buying different kinds of products in one place and sitting down for a coffee or snack between going to different shops.

The healthiest and most environmentally friendly way is to buy the products directly, for example at the markets and market halls, which are often next to each other. In these places you can find fresh and good-quality products.

Listening

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B	B	C	A	B	A	A	C	A	A	B

Part 2

0.	9 February, 1960
1.	They had a farm/worked on their farm. /farming / They were farmers.
2.	seeing the first walk on the moon / watching moon landing
3.	biology and chemistry
4.	the effects of spaceflight on biological systems
5.	184 days
6.	9
7.	International Space Station
8.	The Peggy Whitson Science Center
9.	to improve the reproducibility of experiments
10.	weightlifting, biking, basketball and water skiing

8. FELADATSOR

Reading

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
H	J	M	B	C	F	I	A	D	G	L

Part 2

0.	tapestries
1.	a fire(place)
2.	Servants
3.	bread
4.	attended morning mass
5.	between 10am and noon
6.	reduce fire risk
7.	Church teachings
8.	hunting / forests and farms (dovecotes)
9.	spinners, weavers and embroiderers / their servants
10.	during holidays

Writing

Part 1

Dear Anna,

Thank you for your email. I was surprised to hear that you are considering a move to a foreign country. Living in a foreign language community is not easy to get used to. Despite this fact, I still think moving to a country where the language is spoken is the best way to learn it.

At first you can live with a low level of language knowledge only using everyday words and phrases, but soon you will have to speak the language at a higher level to manage your life and enjoy yourself.

I think the best place to start is a language course before moving. Try to find a language school where the teacher is a native speaker and also speaks English. Coursebooks are also very useful, and your teacher will be able to recommend the best ones.

Using the internet can also improve your language skills. You can watch videos and films with subtitles, as well as read articles and news. There are also language learning apps for your phone, so you can practise in your free time.

Of course you can also watch TV with subtitles to get used to the pronunciation and the speed of talking. Listening to music can help you too since it blocks out the world and you can concentrate on the lyrics. Reading children's books is very useful since they are adorable and their grammar is easy.

I wish you a successful learning journey with my tips!

Your friend,

Zora

Part 2

It is quite difficult to decide which the happiest period of life is since all ages have their advantages and disadvantages. However, I think childhood is the best period in a person's life. Kids are having fun all day long and they do not have to worry about anything serious.

Young children have no responsibilities. All they have to do is enjoy kindergarten and elementary school, while it is just the opposite for other age groups. Teenagers have a lot of anxiety because of school and other compulsory activities. All these have a big impact on their later studies and work. Parents and grandparents have their jobs and families to look after, and all kinds of financial responsibilities.

Children have tons of free time and happiness in their lives. They can play after school and enjoy their spare time with others, without being bothered by obligations. Parents have limited time to have fun and spend time with their friends and loved ones. Besides not having enough time, elderly people are also restricted in their choice of activities due to health issues.

Furthermore, small children have barely faced bad experiences and traumas that could influence their ability to enjoy life. Other age groups may be affected by events in their past, and lack of free time can also lead to depression.

Considering the above, in my opinion childhood is the most delightful age in a person's life.

Listening

Part 1

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A	C	C	A	B	B	B	C	B	C	C

Part 2

0.	prove that British food is good
1.	a TV show (in 2012) (on Channel 4) / a 2012 TV series
2.	his father, grandfather and uncles
3.	Young Baker of the Year (in 2000)
4.	(good) bread flour, time and practice
5.	brioche rolls
6.	breakfast and lunch
7.	he baked a loaf
8.	more than 800 people / Lots of people sang a song.
9.	a volunteer
10.	Otherwise it would be boring and dangerous. / They have lots of nice memories. / It's less lonely and dangerous.

A HANGANYAG SZÖVEGÁTIRATA

1. FELADATSOR

Part 1

Track 3

A lot of us have been disappointed when what we expected did not happen. For some it was a pay raise, for some a promotion. To avoid this from happening, it is best to set realistic job expectations.

It is not as hard as you might expect. Basically, you have to consider only five aspects.

The first of these is job security, the knowledge that you are likely to keep your job. It's a fact that no one is indispensable. What you should be looking for is a field where you are able to provide immense value to an organisation. This, together with being available, means that there is little motivation to replace you. The secret to being successful and secure in a job is to be the person who does more than what is expected from them. To do this, develop deep knowledge about an important subject. As you become an expert in a critical skill that no one else in the firm has, your value to the firm increases dramatically.

Now let's see the second aspect, career growth. Among the usual reasons why people quit their current job is that they find out that their employer doesn't give them opportunities for career growth. This is something you must discuss with a potential employer already during interviews, and in the first few days of being employed. By communicating this aspect to your boss, you will more likely to be prepared for what the future holds in terms of your career growth.

The third aspect to consider is skills and knowledge enhancement. You may not realize it now but later on in your career, you will long for continuous development in terms of your skills and knowledge. You will want to join training courses and seminars because these things will be important to your career success. Find out what programs you would need in order to better yourself and consider whether it is possible to attend these.

The next item on the list is work-life balance. Even if we try to avoid it, there will be times when our work will get in the way of our personal life and vice

versa. We may be so busy with tasks that we are no longer able to spend time with family and friends. This is something you need to be ready for and you need to make plans on how to go about it when it happens. Everybody needs time to think, relax and give themselves a break, otherwise their productivity will decrease.

And finally, workplace culture adaptation. In any company, there is always such a thing called workplace culture and this will have a huge impact on you. To prepare yourself for this, there are two things you can do. One is to spend some time researching the company you are planning to work for and the culture that they have in order to see if the company really matches your values and aims, and the second is to adapt and adjust.

Part 2

Track 5

Reporter: Today we have in the studio Professor James Grant who is an expert on memory. Welcome to the studio Professor Grant.

Professor Grant: Hello everybody.

Reporter: In your latest book you claim that having a bad memory can actually make you smarter. Could you please explain this statement to our listeners?

Professor Grant: Well, studies suggest that the goal of memory may not be to transmit accurate information over time, but instead to only hold on to valuable information. Forgetting is just as important as remembering in how we form and store memories. Researchers in my team at the University of Toronto looked at literature on remembering, known as persistence, and newer research on forgetting, otherwise known as transience. The findings show that it's important that the brain forgets irrelevant details and focuses on the stuff that's going to help make decisions in the real world instead.

Reporter: It sounds interesting indeed. Have you found evidence to prove that forgetting is just as important as remembering?

Professor Grant: Yes, we have plenty of evidence from recent research that there are mechanisms that promote memory loss, and that these are distinct from those involved in storing information. One of these mechanisms is the generation of new neurons from stem cells. As new neurons integrate into an area of the brain called the hippocampus, new connections overwrite

existing memories, making them harder to access. This could explain why children, whose brains are still developing, forget so much information. It may seem counterintuitive that the brain would use so much energy creating new neurons at the expense of memory but it is this interaction between remembering and forgetting that allows us to make more intelligent decisions.

Reporter: Is it because forgetting irrelevant details helps us make the decisions that really matter, that are important to us?

Professor Grant: Absolutely! Firstly, forgetting allows us to adapt to new situations by letting go of outdated information that no longer helps us. If you're trying to navigate the world and your brain is constantly bringing up conflicting memories, it makes it harder for you to make decisions. The second way that forgetting helps decision-making is that it allows us to generalise past events to new ones. When we only remember the general gist of an encounter as opposed to every detail, this creates simple memories which are more effective at predicting new experiences. We believe that the environment we live in triggers these mechanisms. In an environment that is constantly changing, we may be required to remember less.

Reporter: Could you mention a specific example to make it clear to everyone?

Professor Grant: Sure. For example, a cashier who meets hundreds of people every day will only remember the customers for a short period. But a designer who meets their clients regularly will retain that information for longer. One of the things that distinguishes an environment where you want to remember stuff versus an environment where you want to forget stuff is this question of how consistent the environment is and how likely things are to come back into your life.

Reporter: Thank you, Professor Grant. It was really informative.

2. FELADATSOR

Part 1

Track 7

Text 1

As if life isn't hard enough right now with the sun literally frying us on our way to and from work, something even more distressing is on the horizon. The world is running out of Camembert. Yep, France's finest export is becoming ever more scarce.

About 360 million wheels of the stuff are produced each year – but due to the current scarcity, finding a wheel that's genuine is becoming increasingly difficult. Out of all those thousands of cheese wheels, only four are actually the real deal.

To be classed as a certified Camembert, the wheel has to be stamped with the French Protected Designations of Origin label. That shows which specific area in France the cheese has been made in and also verifies that the cheese has been made in the authentic, historically correct way.

The genuine article is made in Normandy with unfiltered raw milk from cows raised there. They're only fed grass and hay from local pastures and the milk must only be transported a few yards.

The milk – which has to have a fat content of at least 38% – is then ladled by hand to create a thick, creamy centre. And then they're left to set.

So why's it getting so rare?

Small farms are being bought up by big cheese makers who asked to use pasteurised rather than raw milk so as to make the process quicker and cheaper. They were refused by the government, however, who insist that only raw milk should be used.

So while it's becoming an ever rarer species, at least its authenticity is safeguarded.

Text 2

A baby who was born prematurely mid-flight has been granted free flights for life.

The child was born yesterday on a Jet Airways flight from Saudi Arabia to India, after the plane got diverted due to his mother going into premature labour. Fortunately, there was a trained paramedic onboard and the baby was born before the Boeing 737 landed.

It's the first mid-flight birth to happen on the India-based airline, which is why they've decided to mark the occasion by giving the baby a lifetime of free flights.

They aren't the first airline to offer such a generous package, though. In 2009, AirAsia awarded unconditional, free flights for life to a baby born during a two-hour flight from Penang to Kuching.

But other airlines care slightly less about the prospect of baby mascots. Virgin Atlantic once awarded a baby with free flights up to their 21st birthday and British Airways merely offered a baby a free first class ticket on her 18th birthday. Still, better than nothing.

Text 3

An adorable pet tortoise that thinks he's a dog has been filmed chasing his ball around his home. The reptile, named Bubba, is seen chasing the purple sphere around his owner's living room with surprising speed. At one point he even seems to be hissing at it as he pushes it around the floor. But after a few seconds of excitedly chasing about he then manages to lose it under the sofa. He seems to forget about it pretty quickly though and races off to run around the living room.

The video stars the pet tortoise getting overexcited about a ball the owners gave it to play with. It shows a tortoise almost trying to run – something most of the viewers to date have found extraordinary, surprising and hilarious. Tortoises aren't normally known for their ball skills or agility – and the majority move at an average speed of less than 0.2mph. The fastest tortoise in the world is Bertie, from Adventure Valley park in Brasside, Durham, UK, that can travel at a speedy 0.6mph.

Part 2

Track 9

Interviewer: As soon as we start working, we begin to spend more time with work colleagues and less with our friends outside work. Due to spending a lot of time together and shared experiences, we often form meaningful workplace relationships. But is it a clever idea to have close friendships with potential rivals for promotion?

Psychologist: Well, yes and no. To be honest, it is quite a difficult question and there are many factors involved. Many workplaces promote friendships since they offer support and increase productivity, but there are also downsides.

Interviewer: Could you talk about those a bit?

Psychologist: Since the boundaries between the work roles and friendship roles inevitably get blurred, some people will prioritize friendships over the work. Friendships can also cause distractions, anxieties and poorer performance, particularly if a close friendship comes to an end. Also, when a friend gets promoted, it changes the power dynamic between people. Our friends tend to expect us to show favouritism and special treatment, and a promotion challenges this dynamic. Also, other people at work have to be considered. They would presume favouritism, whether it exists or not. Also, even if different positions are not involved, other colleagues will inevitably resent close friendships because they feel excluded.

Interviewer: What should we consider when forming friendships with our colleagues?

Psychologist: We have to bear in mind that we are employees first, and friends second. Work must be the most important priority.

Interviewer: You mentioned that friendships have an impact on productivity. Could you explain how this works?

Psychologist: Good friendships offer emotional and practical support and productivity increases but when people fall out, the effect is the opposite. There will be tension affecting the whole team. Colleagues might even be expected to take sides, and if the worst comes to the worst, the intimate knowledge shared during the friendship can be used as a weapon to damage the ex-friends' reputation and career.

Interviewer: I see. And then, do these work friendships turn into real friendships in reality?

Psychologist: They very often do, particularly in stressful work environments. Friends who understand the work environment will be helpful in processing what is going on at work. But if that's all work friends do together, it will never become a real friendship. We have to work on the friendship, negotiate and protect the boundaries between work and social life. We will have to be able to accept our colleague as a person with different interests, different political opinions, a different circle of friends. If we are able to invite friends, and even their friends, to social occasions without talking about work, we have succeeded. It is hard work but worth doing since it is also incredibly rewarding.

3. FELADATSOR

Part 1

Track 11

When Takanori Shibata began working on robots in the early 1990s, he had something practical in mind, perhaps to help the elderly with their daily chores. But he soon realised that robots were not really able to do anything useful, so he decided to make a robot that could deliver real benefits.

The result of his labours, Paro, has been in development since 1998. It is 57cm long and looks like a baby harp seal. Thanks to an array of sub-skin sensors, it responds amiably to stroking; and though it cannot walk, it can turn its head at the sound of a human voice and tell one voice from another. It is a comforting and gentle presence in your arms, on your lap or on a table top, where it gives the impression of following a conversation. The best thing about it is that it seems to be helping in the care of people with dementia and other health problems.

You could see Paro as a very well-designed $5,000 pet that will never turn on the person holding it, and will never be hurt if its master flies into a rage. It is as happy in one lap as the next, needs no house-training, can be easily washed and will not die. This makes it a much more practical proposition to have in a nursing home or hospital than a live pet. It is used in such homes in Japan, in parts of Europe and in America. Experience in Italy, Denmark and America indicates that care homes equipped with Paro need less medication for their residents. Larger trials now under way in Australia should establish whether this and other benefits can be provided simply by a soft toy, or whether Paro's ability to interact with the world makes a clinical difference.

If Paro proves to be more useful than a plush animal, there is a huge market for it. Looking after old people in homes might become easier with robots, be they mood enhancers like Paro or something more practical that can help care workers lift and reposition their charges.

Robots may also make it possible for old people to stay independent in their own homes for longer. The number of seniors choosing to stay in their own homes is growing. Independent living enables people to stay in their familiar environment for longer, remain within the community and access amenities they are used to. This also means less pressure on places in nursing homes, for which there is already high demand, and less need for community care.

Independent living comes with its own challenges. Elderly people who are staying alone have been found to be at a higher risk of social isolation and to have poorer access to healthcare. Depending on their physical and mental fitness, it may be difficult for them to take medication as prescribed or seek help when needed. So a robot that is not just handy but likeable too could be of great help for the elderly.

Part 2

Track 13

Last year, 35-year-old Sean Conway completed a record-breaking triathlon around the coast of Great Britain. He became the first person to run, swim and cycle 4,200 miles – thus completing the longest-ever triathlon. It took him 85 days. If that doesn't sound difficult enough, he did the whole trip without a support team, wild camping at night in football fields or under upturned boats and carrying his tent and equipment with him.

Although nothing in his accent gives it away, Conway was born and raised in Harare, Zimbabwe, and had an adventurous upbringing in the Mana Pools National Park. He arrived in the UK aged 20 with just £100. He worked first cutting cabbages in Ely, Cambridgeshire before saving up money to move to London, sharing a bedsit with six other people – it had a bunk bed, a double bed, two people on the floor; the last person had to sleep in the hallway. He started working in a photography shop and then as a school photographer. It was well paid, but, as the years went by, he became more and more miserable.

Eventually, desperate for a change, he sold his share in his photography business to his partner for £1 and decided to go travelling. The only problem was that he had no money. He thought if he broke a record, he could get sponsorship.

At this point, he had already completed two small adventures in his spare time. The first of these was cycling from Land's End to John o'Groats in 2008, which he says was more of a holiday than an endurance test. He bought his bike on eBay and took a meandering route, never cycling more than 60 miles a day. It took him a month while the record was 44 hours.

The other (slightly odder) challenge was hiking up Kilimanjaro – dressed as a penguin. He had never been particularly keen to do the trek but when his best friends invited him on an attempt in 2011, he was convinced to book

a place. The penguin suit came later as a way to make the trip a little more challenging.

Back in the UK, he took on new challenges – cycling between and then climbing the highest peaks in England, Wales and Scotland. After that, he cycled from London to the Alps. Then, in 2013, he became the first person to swim the 900 miles from Land's End to John o'Groats. The furthest he had swum previously was three miles, and many people thought it couldn't be done. Along his amazing journey he swam with seals and dolphins – and grew his now-trademark beard, after being stung repeatedly by jellyfish, to stop their tentacles reaching his face.

After running the length of the UK, the round-the-coast triathlon seemed like a natural next step.

Today, he makes his living from his adventures, writing books about them and being sponsored. He leads a simple life. He doesn't have a telly and drives a really old Land Rover.

4. FELADATSOR

Part 1

Track 15

Reporter: Every language learner I've met so far has their own personal reason for wanting to speak another language. But why learn another language?

Anne Collins: Learning a foreign language is more than just a boost to your CV or handy for travelling. It will make you smarter, more decisive and even better at your mother tongue. Physiological studies have found that speaking two or more languages is a great asset to the cognitive process. The brains of bilingual people operate differently than single language speakers, and these differences offer several mental benefits. People who speak two or more languages have significantly better overall cognitive abilities than those who speak one.

Reporter: Could you mention some cognitive advantages to learning a foreign language?

Anne Collins: Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain by challenging it to recognise, negotiate meaning, and communicate in different language systems. This skill boosts your ability to negotiate meaning in other problem-solving tasks as well. Students who study foreign languages tend to score better on standardised tests than their monolingual peers, particularly in the categories of maths, reading, and vocabulary. Graduates often cite foreign language courses as some of the most valuable courses in college because of the communication skills developed in the process. Even your decision-making skills improve because any language contains nuance and subtle implications in its vocabulary, and these biases can subconsciously influence your judgment. People who speak foreign languages are more confident with their choices after thinking it over in the second language and seeing whether their initial conclusions still stand up.

Reporter: I often hear that learning languages improves memory.

Anne Collins: Yes, it's true. Educators often compare the brain to a muscle, because it functions better with exercise. Learning a language involves memorising rules and vocabulary, which helps strengthen that mental "muscle." This exercise improves overall memory, which means that multiple language speakers are better at remembering lists or sequences.

For example, bilinguals are better at retaining shopping lists, names, and directions. Learning a second language offers proven benefits for intelligence, memory, and concentration and lowered risks of dementia and Alzheimer's.

Reporter: Really? Can learning a new language protect the brain in later life and prevent or at least delay dementia that is the decline in mental abilities?

Anne Collins: Several studies have been conducted on this topic, and the results are consistent. For monolingual adults, the mean age for the first signs of dementia is 71.4. For adults who speak two or more languages, the mean age for those first signs is 75.5. Studies considered factors such as education level, income level, gender, and physical health, but the results were consistent. Because language is complex, speaking or learning a foreign language gives your brain a good workout. It's good brain exercise that makes the brain stronger. Speaking two or more languages requires a specific type of brain training and switching between the languages requires a specific type of attention. That part of the brain, if exercised, may be what delays certain types of dementia.

Part 2

Track 17

Trabant was meant to be a car for the masses without the money for a real one. In the end it turned out to be much better than expected. Today there are huge fan clubs of this once ridiculed little car in Germany, and the same goes for almost all East European countries. Even though Trabbis (as they are affectionately called) had not been exported to Western countries except for Greece and, in small numbers, to West Germany, the number of Trabant enthusiasts keeps growing. Although this car was breathtakingly simple, better to say primitive in its construction, it's got some real added value for today's enthusiasts. The short list goes like this: distinctive, noisy character, cheerful personality, dependability (sort of), a subjective liveliness and lots of history.

When invited to a ride in a Trabant in the '70s or '80s, most Westerners were first offended and then scared to death in an instant, but when nostalgia or curiosity forced them behind the wheel decades later, many of them found the experience to be heart-lifting. People who sneered at these rolling pieces of junk machinery nowadays find deep satisfaction and get lots of

fun out of using them. There are more and more people collecting these rattling specimens of Erich Honecker's *Wunder Wagen* around the world.

In fact, the Trabant was frowned upon for mostly unjustified reasons. For example, the pre-war, though modified, engine drove the front wheels and was mounted transversely in a car that first ran three years before the Mini. It also had independent suspension all around in the age of rigid axles, and as much room for four adults as a much larger bodied Volkswagen Beetle, and almost twice the luggage space.

Of course, you come across terrifying things in a Trabant. There's the incredible smoke and smell it produces when started from cold. Not to mention the flimsy steering wheel and signal stalk that seems to likely break off at the touch of a hand and the position of the pedals, seemingly located so much to the middle that your front passenger can probably operate the accelerator more easily than you.

If you look at it one way, the Trabant is a heap of rubbish, a bit of evil-sounding, smoke-puffing cheap machinery with a bad enough history. But if you get to know it better, you're bound to find the charm behind its miniaturized Peugeot 404-like looks. And perhaps the biggest idea in the car is the material its outer panels are made of. The substance is called Duroplast and, contrary to common belief, it is not plastic, nor is it paper, but a five-layer, phenol-based material with organic filling (mostly cotton) instead. Duroplast was invented in 1954, since there was a huge shortage of steel in East Germany following the war, the largest iron foundries having gone to the Western side of the country.

If you get to sample a car like this, don't be afraid to try it out. I'm not promising the drive of your lifetime, but if you have an open enough mind, you'll like it for sure.

5. FELADATSOR

Part 1

Track 19

Interviewer: Good morning June and welcome.

June Grass: Good morning. It's a pleasure to be here.

Interviewer: We have all been hearing about how beneficial it is for our health to have a pet around us but recently there has been some alarming news, like the US reports about how pets can spread salmonella. So this seems to cast some doubt on how healthy having a pet is.

June Grass: It certainly is healthy. But we must not forget to take good care of our pets and keep them and their environment clean, just like we do for ourselves.

Interviewer: Can you please give some practical advice?

June Grass: Certainly. First of all, we need to wash both our pets and their bedding. A surprisingly high proportion, about a third, of British people never wash their pet, and maybe even more unexpectedly, women are more unlikely to wash their pets than men.

Interviewer: How often should we actually wash our cats and dogs?

June Grass: Well, we would not want to bathe our dogs and cats daily. I'd say once a week is enough. Shockingly, in some parts of the country, almost half of pet-owners never wash their pet. As for the beds, the bedding should be washed as often as we wash our own bed clothes. The recommendation is to wash the pet bed or basket every two weeks.

Interviewer: Why is it that some people do not keep their pets' bedding clean? I mean, I would think that if the pet's bedding is not clean, it would smell, wouldn't it?

June Grass: The thing is that people tend to get used to the smell of their pets. So it's only the guests who notice the smell, and, for reasons of politeness, not many of them would say that a house smells like a dog or cat. Actually, only about 10 percent of people are likely to make that remark.

Interviewer: OK, that explains it. What are the possible consequences for not keeping our pets' beds clean?

June Grass: Well, first of all, there are the fleas. If we do not keep our pets and their beds clean, the fleas will find their way to soft furnishings shared with our pets, and can pose a danger to family members.

Interviewer: Are there other health concerns besides the fleas?

June Grass: Well, you have already mentioned salmonella. And there are also other stomach bugs that can infect us with parasites, fungal infections, tapeworm and roundworm, and even some superbugs. It is essential not to sleep with your pet, however comfortable it feels since that's the surest way to acquire animal diseases.

Interviewer: We had better be careful then and pay attention to hygiene. Are there some other areas that we need to think about?

June Grass: Yes. We should wash our pets' food bowls daily, just like we wash our own plates. Also, it is not a good idea to share our plates with our pets. Another surprising statistics is that about a third of the pet-owner population finds pet hair in their food every week. Anyhow, we would not share our glasses and plates with family members either for reasons of hygiene.

Interviewer: Thank you very much June. We are looking forward to talking to you next week about the controversial topic of sharing a bed with a pet.

June Grass: Thank you for having me. It's always a pleasure talking to you.

Part 2

Track 21

In today's talk I'm going to discuss two of the most common alternative energy sources, wind power and solar power. But first I'll explain what is meant by alternative energy sources, and why we need them.

The world is looking for alternative energy sources in an effort to reduce pollutants and greenhouse gases. Alternative energy use can help us preserve the delicate ecological balance of the planet, and conserve the non-renewable energy sources like fossil fuels. Also, since alternative energy is energy that does not come from fossil fuels, it produces little to no greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide. This means that energy produced

from alternative sources does not contribute to the greenhouse effect that causes climate change.

These energy sources are referred to as "alternative" because they represent the alternative to coal, oil, and natural gas, which have been the most common sources of energy since the Industrial Revolution. These fossil fuels emit high levels of carbon dioxide when burned to produce energy and electricity. Alternative energy, however, should not be confused with renewable energy, although many renewable energy sources can also be considered alternative. Solar power, for example, is both renewable and alternative because it will always be abundant and it emits no greenhouse gases. Nuclear power, however, is alternative but not renewable, since it uses uranium, a finite resource.

Let's first take a closer look at wind power. It has been used for centuries, for example, in windmills and to power sailing ships. In older windmills, wind energy was used to turn mechanical machinery to do physical work, like crushing grain or pumping water. Nowadays, however, several windmills or wind towers are usually built together on wind farms and are used to generate required energy mostly for industrial uses. The rotation of the turbine blades in the wind farms is converted into electrical current by means of an electrical generator.

Wind power is a renewable source of energy, which does not cause any air pollution. Advances in technology have also brought down the cost of setting up wind power plants. On the downside, wind energy can only be used in areas which experience high winds and, as wind farms sometimes create noise disturbances, they cannot be used near residential areas. These disadvantages have made the use of wind energy restricted to particular regions only.

And finally, let's consider solar energy. It is one of the alternative energy sources that are used most widely across the globe. It is used commonly for heating, cooking, and the production of electricity. There are two kinds of solar energy: active solar energy and passive solar energy. Passive solar energy basically uses duration, position and the sun's rays in heating a particular area. It also uses them to induce airflow from one area to the next. Active solar energy uses electrical technology and mechanical technology like collection panels in capturing, converting and storing energy for future use. Solar energy can be extracted either by solar thermal panels or using photovoltaic cells.

Although the solar panels which are required to harness this energy can be used for a long time and require little or no maintenance, there are also some disadvantages. Solar power stations can be very expensive to build and solar energy proves to be ineffective in colder regions which don't receive good sunlight. It cannot be used during the night and not all the light from the sun can be trapped by solar panels.

6. FELADATSOR

Part 1

Track 23

Susan: The main reason I went to study in Brussels was to see the world. Besides Belgium, I got to see a lot of the Netherlands, France and Germany. And it didn't take long to get to places by train or car. What about you Nolan?

Nolan: Travelling and the weather were the reasons why I studied in Barcelona. Well, maybe we could add the food to the list. I love the seafood, not to mention jamón de serrano. Nothing beats that ham.

Janet: I went to Rome mostly to better my Italian. There is no better way to learn the language than living where it is spoken. What about you Raymond?

Raymond: Well, Janet, I find it quite funny that I seem to be the only one here who chose a foreign university because it offered a programme I needed. That's why I went to Oslo.

Susan: Of course it is important to find a program that suits your needs, but there is so much more to studying abroad. You get to meet so many interesting people, and learn about the culture and history of the place.

Nolan: And in addition, you can find new hobbies and interests. I was never into water sports, but now I'm quite fond of all sports. And you're quite right about meeting new people. I think I made quite a few lifelong friends in Barcelona. Actually, a friend of mine from the north of Spain is coming to visit me tomorrow.

Janet: Yes, making friends is really a lot easier, I mean obviously it is easier to meet Italians in Italy, and I even managed to get to do an internship, which I think will be really good for my career.

Raymond: A big advantage for me was that I got to know myself a lot better. I became much more independent and assertive.

Susan: Yes, I get your point. But still, I found travelling to so many countries in such a short time, without the hassle of the airports the best aspect of my stay in Brussels, right after my studies, I mean. They will be an immense help when I take up my MSc.

Nolan: Yes, and it is also easier to get into these graduate programmes simply because you have been abroad. I think they like the initiative and commitment it goes with.

Janet: You are so right about that. On the fun side, the food and the culture are something you'd never experience by staying at home.

Raymond: So I suppose none of us has regretted studying abroad, or choosing the place we chose. I have to admit that I didn't learn very much Norwegian, or learn to cook any of their dishes. I think if I started again, those are the two things I'd pay more attention to.

Janet: I came home with loads of recipes, and the language, well, I had a good start so it was easy to improve.

Nolan: I have tons of recipes as well, but I find they don't come out the same from the ingredients at home, no matter what they say about globalization and uniformity of food.

Susan: Maybe it has something to do with your cookery skills. I don't know, I'm terrible at cooking myself.

Part 2

Track 25

Reporter: For Loredana Grande, working in fashion doesn't seem like a career choice, but a fate that she could not resist. Her career has been a journey with many lessons learned, attesting that nothing comes easily. Loredana, how did you become a fashion stylist?

Loredana: Let me start by mentioning my grandmother was a couture designer, two of my uncles master tailors, and my mother at the time was a clothing buyer. I guess you can say I grew up around fabric. My career began innately. I remember in elementary school asking my mother to take me to the thrift store so I can purchase dresses for the Cinderella play my class was putting on. I started working as a make-up artist at a cosmetic counter. This led to working on sets and doing shoots outside of retail. I naturally started to gravitate away from makeup and into fashion.

Reporter: What advice would you give to a future fashion stylist?

Loredana: Study your field. Getting a little fashion history under your belt can really help when a client is making references to a period of time,

photographer or designer, this way you can understand their vision and know what they are talking about. I would also highly recommend a mentor. Assisting a seasoned stylist can really give you an insight into what this career is really about and if it's really something you want to do. And, learn to sew a little. You might have to make emergency repairs and it helps to know how to explain to a seamstress what you want done.

Reporter: What challenges do you have as a stylist?

Loredana: There are clients that think I am a magician. They think I have a mall at home and can pull a polka dotted purple mink coat out of my pocket in the middle of summer. It might not be mink, but I will make it happen, even if I have to make it myself.

Reporter: What goals do you wish to achieve in the future?

Loredana: I am the type of individual who is constantly evolving. Now that I am a mother, my goals have changed. I love fashion and it will always be an element in whatever I do. I just now want to include my son, who is my inspiration. Who knows, maybe I will drop a children's clothing line in the future? I also love films. I would love to direct a fashion documentary someday.

Reporter: How do you choose what looks work for each individual client?

Loredana: I usually like to do some research on my client. I get a feel for their personal style and what they have done in the past. Then, I like to have a meeting with them and discuss the project and direction. I then take into account a person's body shape, season, and trends that I am feeling, which will make my work stand out and my client happy. For me, styling is something spiritual, it comes from within.

Reporter: Do you consider yourself to be a trendsetter?

Loredana: People don't realize, but when I am styling a music video, I am touching so many people through my work. Unconsciously, I am inspiring people watching the fashion in their favourite artist's video and it becomes a trend that trickles out into the street.

7. FELADATSOR

Part 1

Track 27

Once reserved mainly for travelling businessmen, car rentals are becoming increasingly common, especially in the 21st century. Low cost airlines allow us to travel to any city of the world at very reasonable prices, so large numbers of people opt for flying and then renting a car as they don't want to waste long hours travelling. The reasons why people rent vehicles are as varied as the places they go to. Even those who have nice cars of their own find renting a car an attractive option. But if you haven't rented a car yet, here are some advantages of doing so.

First of all, freedom of movement. While enjoying your holidays, you don't want to worry about taxi prices, schedules or bus stops. You just want to explore, improvise and enjoy your time. Having your own vehicle allows you to reach your destination speedily and directly. It also gives you the flexibility to edit your itinerary at a moment's notice so you can get the most out of your trip.

When you arrive at the airport, it's very easy to find the car rental offices at the terminal. Besides, there are some low cost rental companies located outside the airport which usually offer a free shuttle to connect their offices to the airport. You can save money on taxis and buses which are very cheap, but it may be a pretty uncomfortable option especially if the bus stop is far from your hotel.

If you rent a car, you can also save money by making your reservation in a hotel located a little bit further from the city centre. The money you save would go towards the cost of car rental, and you will also enjoy the freedom of movement.

Renting a car allows you to get off the well-trodden tourist trail and discover corners unknown by the masses. Also, there is nothing better than a car waiting for you at the railway station or airport. There is nothing more comfortable than not having to carry your luggage to the bus, tram or underground.

Due to the competition among offices and car rental companies, they usually offer really good deals and a wide range of cars.

If you live in a big city and you don't need a car every day, or if you only use the car to go to IKEA or on a romantic trip, it isn't worth having to pay for insurance, parking, mechanical check-ups, tyres and so on. If you rent a car for those specific occasions, you will pay less than owning a car. Even if it seems expensive (up to €200 for four days), it's a great deal cheaper than owning a car.

It isn't worth driving your own car if you are planning to drive more than four hours to get to your destination, especially if you are travelling with children. It will be more convenient for you to combine low cost flights and to rent a car at the airport. What's more, the trip is shorter. Long driving hours increase the risk of having an accident, and you will get to your destination tired and hungry. You also have luggage weight, stops, fuel and even hotel room expenses to consider.

And finally, renting a car for a group can often be more cost-effective than purchasing individual tickets for other forms of ground transportation, even with the cost of gas, car insurance, and tolls. Plus, it's more fun!

Part 2

Track 29

Peggy Annette Whitson, a NASA biochemist and astronaut, was born in southwestern Iowa in the small rural town of Mount Ayr on February 9, 1960 and grew up on a farm in the nearby tiny town of Beaconsfield, Iowa with her parents Keith and Beth Whitson and older sister, Kathy. They worked all day on the farm and from them, little Peggy learned the value of hard work. As a child, she was also very obedient, persevering and resolute.

She was inspired to become an astronaut at the age of 9 while watching Buzz Aldrin and Neil Armstrong walk on the moon. Her goals were further solidified when Sally Ride became the first woman American astronaut just as Whitson graduated from Mount Ayr Community High School in 1978.

Whitson went to nearby Iowa Wesleyan College where she received a Bachelor of Science in Biology and Chemistry in 1981, graduating summa cum laude. Afterwards, she obtained a Ph.D. in Biochemistry from Rice University in 1985. Whitson met her husband, Clarence Sams, while they were both pursuing their doctorates at Rice University. They married on May 6, 1989. Sams is currently the manager of the Cell and Molecular Research Laboratory at NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston. A biochemist by

profession, he is currently working on the effects of spaceflight on biological systems.

In 1986, Whitson became a National Research Council Resident Research Associate at NASA Johnson Space Center and worked in various biochemistry and medical science research positions for the next decade. In April 1996, Whitson was selected as an Astronaut Candidate. After completing years of rigorous space-flight training, she joined the Expedition 5 crew and travelled into space for the first time on June 5, 2002 aboard the shuttle Endeavour as a flight engineer and spent 184 days in space conducting over 20 experiments in microgravity and human life sciences. In June 2003, Whitson lived and worked underwater for two weeks as the commander of the NEEMO (NASA Extreme Environment Mission Operations) 5 mission aboard the Aquarius underwater laboratory.

On October 10, 2007, Whitson made a second trip into space aboard spacecraft Soyuz-TMA on Expedition 16 and became the very first woman commander to lead any space exploration. During this 192-day mission, she became the woman with the most spacewalks. On November 17, 2016 as the commander of Expedition 51 on her third long-duration space flight, she became the oldest woman to travel into space, at the age of 56, and in March 2017, she became the oldest woman spacewalker, at the age of 57. During this mission, on April 24, 2017, Whitson set a new record of the longest time ever spent in space by any NASA astronaut. On May 12, 2017, she completed the 200th NASA spacewalk (her 9th spacewalk), breaking the previous record, her own, of the most spacewalks by any woman. She is also the first woman astronaut to command the International Space Station twice, in 2008 and in 2017.

Whitson's numerous accolades and record-breaking accomplishments make her a true role model. In fact, the Lion's Club at her own elementary school, Mount Ayr Elementary, designated their Science Lab "The Peggy Whitson Science Center" in her honour in 2008.

Whitson and her crew have completed numerous experiments including an antibody investigation designed to help increase the effectiveness of cancer treatment chemotherapy drugs, an advanced plant habitat designed to study plant physiology and food growth in space, and an investigation of magnetized cells and tools designed to improve the reproducibility of experiments.

Her earth-bound hobbies include weightlifting, biking, basketball and water skiing.

8. FELADATSOR

Part 1

Track 31

Street art is an original type of art that we can find only in the streets. Many people don't recognize this artwork as art and sometimes people relate this art with vandalism. It developed from graffiti art, a phenomenon of the '80s, and is today a regular occurrence in London's streets. The appeal of street art includes its unpredictability, illegality, the challenge it poses to authority, the altruism of the street artist, and the romance and poetry of the work. Exposed to the ravages of urban life, street art can be considered transient, delicate, beautiful and fragile – like a butterfly or a wild flower in spring. Done well, it reaches out and touches your soul, increasing the quality of your emotions as you trudge through the city.

Street art can be found almost everywhere in London, and it's free for everyone to enjoy. For the most part, it is not commissioned or requested, so it is criminal and illegal. Street artists are deliberately unpredictable in locating their works. But in London there are hives, around which street artists buzz and rule supreme, and where Councils have seemingly given up on taking the works down.

Street art can be a positive economic force for a city. Graffiti-hunting, for example, has become a sort of tourism. Street art can also keep urban areas and their residents energized and inspired, and cities that have more art works tend to be cultural and artistic hubs. One finds artists at work; fanatics on the hunt, locals and tourists using their phones to record pieces they have come across. Three principal locations in London are Camden, East London and Leake Street in Waterloo.

Local and international artists have decorated the streets of London with a staggering array of creative works, from miniature bronze statues to painted murals several storeys high. One of the most famous street artists to date is the anonymous Banksy, whose distinctive stencil artwork has regularly appeared in London for more than a decade. Some of the art makes a hard-hitting political point, while other works are extremely funny; often they are both. Banksy's art acts as cultural criticism and commentary, targeting established social and political agendas with a unique style of illustration made using stencils and spray paint. Banksy's work is largely site-specific, often with an element of multimedia or performance as an accompaniment.

"The art world is the biggest joke," he said. "It's a rest home of the overprivileged, the pretentious, and the weak."

Very little is known about Banksy himself, as he refuses to be interviewed and keeps his identity carefully maintained. A world-renowned mystery man, Banksy has risen through the ranks to become one of the world's greatest street artists partly by creating an urgency to understand his character. Street art fanatics are consistently satisfied with every piece of art he delivers, though he often leaves them wanting more. This tactic carries one's curiosity to explore a completely new perspective or idea, leaving his artistic creations to inspire beginning and advanced artists. This inspiration is also known as the "Banksy Effect."

One of his most recognisable and most replicated pieces, Girl with a Balloon, appeared on a grey wall in a London suburb in 2006. It was stencilled next to the words 'There is always hope'. Although it has since been destroyed, a replica sold for almost £40,000 at an English auction.

Part 2

Track 33

Reporter: Baker Tom Herbert and his brother Henry, a butcher and chef, are on a mission to prove that British food is among the best in the world. They are visiting six of their favourite locations to meet people who are flying the flag for great British grub. They will cook the recipes outdoors on barbecues, fire pits and camping stoves, before serving them up at a final rustic feast for the passionate local people they have met along the way.

Tom and Henry are well-known in Britain because they appeared in the Channel 4 series *The Fabulous Baker Brothers* back in 2012.

Tom, what first inspired you to become a baker?

Tom: The beauty of mixing a few simple ingredients together and making such an amazing range of delicious food that, on a good day, people will queue for and once it's all sold out, it's time to start again. What's not to love? And, seeing my dad and uncles enjoying it inspired me too.

I picked up a lot growing up because the bakery is a way of life and all of my family are involved; from helping my dad jamming doughnuts to cleaning bread vans with my grandpa. I quit sixth form at school and went to a baking

college in Bristol. I won Young Baker of the Year in 2000 and went on to open the first Hobbs House Bakery in Nailsworth.

Reporter: What's the secret to making good bread?

Tom: A decent recipe, good bread flour, taking time and practice. It's such a simple and rewarding thing to do. If you've not tried baking your own loaf, I'd implore you to give it a try, if only once.

Reporter: What sets your bread and baked goods apart from other bakeries?

Tom: Generations of expertise and passion. You can taste it. There are many good bakeries out there that we have a lot in common with, but at Hobbs House we share a love of handmade, a hunger for perfection and a beady-eye for moving things on and being at the vanguard of baking.

Reporter: Could you tell us about the breads and baked goods you offer?

Tom: Our strapline is 'handmade bread for everyone.' So we have a great range of traditional loaves that taste as good as people remember bread used to taste. We've also got a wonderful selection of sourdoughs, all risen with our 60-year-old sourdough starter; a lovely selection of burger baps; and brioche rolls that sell like hot cakes over the barbecue season. We do irresistible cakes, pastries, sandwiches, pies and savouries made in each of our shops where you'll also find a delightful breakfast and lunch menu.

Reporter: What have been the highlights of your career so far?

Tom: My son baking me a loaf for my birthday when he was 10. There was also the time in Liverpool when Henry and I had more than 800 people singing the song from *Ghost* while I kneaded dough with a volunteer on stage.

Reporter: And what's it like to work together?

Tom: Great. We push and stretch each other creatively, and travelling as much as we do would be lonely and dangerous on our own. Should we get a rocking chair moment when we're older, we'll have a lot of great memories to treasure and share.

A SZÖVEGEK FORRÁSMEGJELÖLÉSEI

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